P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

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AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,030—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	18 Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Farfitt	22nd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AGLAJA	F. Marocchino	1898	1st Sept., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste, Venice, Rs. 375,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 326.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Cragliotto	5,139	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29 Aug. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Don. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
,, RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
DUPLEIX	6,757	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 15th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM, CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ONIPENTA"...5,294, tons...on or about 31st Aug.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 9th Aug., 1900.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, on the 4th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co, LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

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THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	31st Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th Aug., 1900.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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Very Old and Choice ..... per dozen	47 0	42 0
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A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	31 8	28 0
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A Rich Dessert Wine	33 0	29 8
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Soft and Dry, and Well-Matured	32 8	29 0
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CHEAPER WINES from Rs. 18 per dozen, Cash.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a ½ half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Riya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

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Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
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RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
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2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

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For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a consignment of about 200 ready made new woollen English suits.

The above will be sold each suit at a time, to suit buyers, and are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, glass door cupboards, show case, almyrah, wire mattresses.

Also the property of the late J. Moir Esq. Senior (Boyd's Ice Factory) consisting of glass, crockery and plated ware, dining room table, dining room arm and without arm chairs, dumbwaiter with casters, drawing room suite lined silk tapestry, table lamps, marble top dressing and wash hand tables with furniture, mirror back hat stand, double and single iron bedsteads with spring and coir mattresses, carpets, hanging cupboards and waedrobes with shelves, meat safe, copper utensils, bath tubs, &c., &c.

1 half-plate camera, with lens, by Marion & Co., with four double dark slides and stand.

1 fire insisting Millner's patent safe, with duplicate keys, on teakwood stand, 28 by 22 by 22.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles,
1 handsome light victoria,
1 second hand landau, lately done up,
1 second hand office shigram,
1 glass front circular brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND BRILLIANT RING.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Genaji Senaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Javeri Chunanial Tarachand:—

13 strings containing 108 valuable pearls, about 175 chows.
1 brilliant ring.
1 pearl soojni about 41 chows.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End House, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teak wood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, superior porcelainware, glassware semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, books, Persian and Indian rugs and carpets, pictures, incandescent gas chandeliers, wearing apparel, iron safe, first rate mahogany full size slate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamp, &c complete, handsome English built rubber tyred wheel brougham by F Mulliner and Co. of London, English built rubber tyred wheel landau by Hooper and Co of London, sets of single and double harness geers, and girl's English saddles, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of the late J H SLEIGH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The carriages will be sold at 2-30 p.m.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC PASSAGE OR LANE LEADING TO COOMBHARTOOKDA PART.

Under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Runchordas Bungar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, 1900, at 4 p.m., sell by public auction on the premises the property described in the particulars below:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 330 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or building and stable standing and being thereon, and situate at and fronting on the west side of the public passage or lane leading to Coombhartookda, Dart Bombay and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 2372 Old Survey No. 209 and New Survey No. 449, and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under old No. 28, Ward C Nos 5054 to 5056 and Street Nos 73-74 (1) and which said premises are situated in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Tar Nalkani but now belonging to Moorarbhai Vizbookdass on or towards the west by the said Coombhartookda Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gurpat Harischandra and or towards the South by the property for merly belonging to Bhashker Vishwanath but now belonging to —— Maharaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications to be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little and Co. solicitors for the Mortgagee at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1900

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONAFIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Road, near Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, teak plated ware, one folding harmonium, one violin, one filtroph, one large singer sewing machine, marble clock and time pieces, rich flower vases, one strong glass fronted miniature rubber tyred open quarters brougham, one handsome strong mail phaeton in very good order, one handsome strong Arab horse 15 hands, seven years old, quite in harness, two racing and one gentleman's saddles, &c. &c., the property of MAHOMEDBHOY AHMED LADUK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, packages of tents and furniture, brass pipes and pots, cotton seeds in bags, grain in bags, cotton full-pressed, grain in heaps, sundries, &c., &c.

On account and risk of the consignees—275 baskets of tamarind, mark 26 and 215 baskets tamarind, mark 67 ex Chakradharpur to Wari Bunder invoice Nos.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby pro, claim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1900 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

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TO THE MANAGER.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8 0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
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5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on appplication, Edition 1819.

VERY SCARCE.

(In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)

2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.

VERY SCARCE.

3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED | Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £136).

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta,
Temporary Address : Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

READ THIS!

READ THIS !!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,

CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

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No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 3, Rs. 5 ; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

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WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES :

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(Over Crawford and Co.)

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 88, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	810,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	nil	57
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	156
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	12
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	99
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	99
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	44
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	650
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	2	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4 000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	33½
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinguwghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Hullooghs	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	1,700	1,000	1,000	30	1,100xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	135
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	420
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	25
Khandelsh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	6	500xd
Khatao Macklunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	2 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1.000	1,000	vd 60	1,720
Mchanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amaroti	2300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	25,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
ational	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld),	742	1,	1,000	Mil	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	55
ratpon Mills	7800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	3,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	235
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	555
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.	265
Union Spinning (and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	510
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmidas Shunker Co.					
Mill Co. Ld.	1900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12	...	£10	...	...	...
Shares	...				
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	5 pr. ct.	645 xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	165
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Bahuvs Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mercantile	800	500	500	53	55
Mofussil Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	390
New Berar	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	510
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	300xd
Shed and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	1735
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	595
Volkart	37	200	all	1	
	...	000	..	Rs 80	950

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-
Carolas	,, —
Mexican Dollars	,, 69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	,, —
Bar Silver	69-12 rd . 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	4-62
Bar Gold, English (.3 touch)	,, 24-15-0
Bar Australian	,, 24-5
Bar Bombay	,, 2-5
at Paris	29

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are) or the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 2-21m., 2-12a. Low water, 7-53m., 8-22a.

Khandelsh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p. m.

Meeting of Mahomedans, Anjuman-I-Islam, to offer Prayers for the Sultan of Turkey.

Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—In honor of Mr. Callianji Morarji Thakar, bar-at-law, a converzatione will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday), when Mr. Gulliarji will address on "His Experiences of England." The meeting is open to all.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Cape Colony, etc., per extra s. s. Umlosi, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Tanga, Daresalem and Zanzibar, per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5 p.m. :—

March	Under the Banner of Victory — Von Blon
Aria (Euphonion Solo)	Maria di Rohan — Donizetti
Fantasia	Mariana — Wallace
Valse	Sur la Plage — Waldteufel
Reminiscences of	Offenbach — Winterbottom
Polka	Oh! We Go — Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S BUNKER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, on the body of Dossa Amir, a dock-labourer, aged about thirty-five years, residing at Old Nakpada. On Wednesday last, the deceased was engaged in chipping paint on board the steam-ship Zaida, in the Victoria Dock, when he accidentally fell into No. 2 bunker and injured his head and right shoulder. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the skull. He died at 7 o'clock yesterday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

STEALING SILVER LACE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers, of the Dock Police, charged Khima Lakoo, an old offender, with stealing silver lace, valued at Rs. 29-14-11. The evidence showed that a box, containing the lace, was landed on the 22nd instant, at No. 8 shed, Victoria Dock, from the s. s. Melpomene. Six days after the box was missed, and, on inquiry, the police found it lying in the railway shed with marks of having been tampered with. On Wednesday morning, the accused was seen to pick up the case, and before he could make good his escape he was arrested by a policeman with the case in his possession. The accused admitted a previous conviction of three years and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM A RAT BITE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Mooktibai, a Hindu widow, aged about forty or forty-five years, living at Nowroji Hill. About a month ago in the morning when deceased got up, she found a bleeding wound on her right arm, evidently caused during sleep by the bite of a rat. Some household remedies were applied to the wound, which however did not heal. Some medicine was obtained from a charitable dispensary and applied to the wound, but it did her no good. On the 28th instant deceased complained of stiffness in her neck and was unable to swallow any food. Same day deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she rapidly grew worse and died at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the bite of a rat.

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Agri Street, Girgaum, on the body of Sutibai, a Hindu widow, aged about forty years, residing in that locality. About eleven months ago deceased lost her only son, aged about fifteen years, and consequently she was very sad. She said she was tired of life and would destroy herself. At 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Sutibai went out and returned about two hours after drunk. At 8 p. m., there was a Gunpati ceremony in front of the chawl, in which she lived, and she went out to see it. A few minutes after a splash was heard in a well close by the chawl. Some people ran to the well and saw the water disturbed. One of the townsmen jumped in, but he found nothing. The police came and dragged the well and recovered the body of the deceased at 10 p.m., life being extinct. The well was well protected by a complete parapet wall. The deceased was, it was stated, addicted to drink. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A NEW AGENCY AT MORMUGAO.—Mr. F. H. English, manager of Messrs. Tothill Sharp and Co., left by yesterday's afternoon train on route for Mormugao to take charge of an agency established for Messrs. William Watson and Co. of Bombay. Mr. English's popularity amongst those with whom he had business connection attracted his friends, especially the traders here, to Victoria Terminus platform. Among those present were Mr. A. R. Sharp, Captain, Mrs. and Miss T. M. English, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Messrs. P. R. Soundy, W. G. Whyte, V. H. Bromley, Baliaji Bhawoo Godambe, Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Ramrao Dinanathji Athwankar, several merchants and office staff of Messrs. Tothill Sharp and Co. After spending some time in shaking hands, conversation and leave-taking Mr. English was presented with a heavy load of garlands and bouquets and the train steamed off amidst loud cheers of the assembly.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A MEHTA.—Rabimatbai, a Khoja woman, who deals in silk, and resides on the third floor of a house, at Nishanpada Road, has reported to the police that during her absence from home at the Khoja Jamatkhana, on Tuesday last, her room was entered, and ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 2,799, were carried away. Three persons had access to the complainant's room, viz., the complainant's husband, her adopted son Ismail, aged twelve, and a mehta, named Jadowji Khara. The last individual was engaged by the complainant about a month ago on a salary of Rs. 4 per month to keep accounts, and he knew the whole run of the place. Suspicion pointed to him and a search was made for him by the police, but he was not found. As he was supposed to have absconded from Bombay telegraphic advices have been sent to the following places:—Poona, Anand, Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Wadhwan, &c. A duplicate key was kept in the house and the mehta seemed to have utilised it during the absence of the complainant.

FATE OF AN INVETERATE DRUNKARD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Kolbhat Street, Girgaum, regarding the death of Damodhur Callianji, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a landed proprietor and lived in his own house at the above locality. He was addicted to drink and was under the treatment of Dr. Missar. For the last few days Damodhur had been suffering from delirium tremens and absolutely refused to take any medicine. He was last seen alive about 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, by his brother, who lives in the same house. About 7 p.m., his brother called him for his dinner, but receiving no reply, went to his room and found the door fastened from the inside. The brother got on a chair and looking into the room through the sky-light, noticed the deceased hanging by a piece of rope tied round his neck from a beam. The police were informed, who in the presence of a punch burst open the door, and cut the hanging man down, life being extinct. The deceased frequently said that he was tired of life. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

EXTRA RACE.

SECOND DAY—POONA CLOSED MEETING.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Entries closed on Tuesday 28th August 1900,

Polo Pony Handicap—Distance 3 furlongs.

1 Mr E S Hill's br aus g Galteemore.
2 Captain Cameron's b a h Angelus.
3 Capt in Bayley's b a g Goldmine.
4 Mr Christy's w a h Esme.
5 Mr Hewlett's d cb m House Maid
6 Mr Cooke's ch cb g Boxer.
7 Mr Hill's g a h Moosbir.
8 Mr C H Cautley's g a h Samy.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six-hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living, as the first essentials of success. This of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATTY.)

MURDERED IN A JUNGLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHU WALAD PATILBOA AND ABA WALAD TATYABA.

THESE were appeals from a decision of the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in June last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced each to transportation for life. The offence charged against the two accused was that on the 14th April last, in the limits of Wagaj jungle, they committed the murder of one Baji bin Sadoba. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased had sold his bullock for Rs. 23, and the next morning left his home at Koregaon in the Phaltan State to buy another bullock, taking Rs. 20 with him. He was accompanied by accused No. 1, who knew that deceased had the money with him. In the course of their journey, they met accused No. 2, brother-in-law of accused No. 1; and the two conspired to kill deceased and take his money. No. 2 allowed the deceased and No. 1 to journey on, but overtook them near Wagaj and the deceased was killed by them in the jungle on the 14th April last. The murder was discovered in this way. On the 19th April, the greater portion of the skeleton was found in the Wagaj jungle, and a blanket and some clothes not far off. The clothes were seen at Baramati on the 30th April by Shidu, a brother of the deceased, who was looking for him and recognised as belonging to his brother; and he told the police how deceased had left home with accused No. 1. This led to the arrest of the latter, who had Rs. 10 on his person, and he disclosed the names of various witnesses whose evidence traced the journey of the deceased and No. 1 and the appearance of accused No. 2 on the scene. The latter had absconded, and was arrested after No. 1 had been committed for trial. On the 14th May, when accused No. 1 was asked to cross-examine a witness in the committing magistrate's court, he gave a detailed account of the murder, implicating No. 2 as well as himself. In the Sessions Court No. 1 adhered to the account which he gave to the committing magistrate of the murder of deceased, and implicated himself and No. 2, though he tried to throw the larger share of the guilt on the latter. Accused No. 2 admitted in the Sessions Court he was aware of a proposal to murder the deceased, and yet he gave no warning to him. No. 1 had said that he and No. 2 shared the money taken from the deceased and No. 2 had not called evidence to show that he got the money from any other source on that day. He said he wandered to find work, but his wife was not with him when he was found and arrested. No evidence was called for the defence. Mr. Aston convicted both the accused and sentenced each to transportation for life.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

DACOITY AT DHOLWAD.

IMPERATRIX VS. GIRJA WALUD PANDU AND OTHERS.

THE six accused in this case appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in June last, convicted them of dacoity, and sentenced No. 1 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and the other five to six years' imprisonment each. They were charged with having committed dacoity at Dholwad on the 6th May last, armed with a deadly weapon. It appeared that, on the 6th May, a gang of about 15 men assembled in a field in Ballalwadi, a field which belonged to one Ramjee and his sons. The fact that the gang's object was to commit dacoity was known to the latter, one of whom (already convicted and sentenced) accompanied the gang in spite of the efforts of his father and brother to prevent him. The gang proceeded to Dholwad, about ten miles from Ballalwadi, and some of them, namely the six accused, were armed, two with guns, and the others with swords. Having arrived at Dholwad, guns were fired to create alarm in the village and prevent interference with the gang; and the house of a Marwardi, Shivram Hindumull, was attacked. Windows were broken, and some of the robbers, who had come with shouts of "Deen, deen," beat Shivram on his otta, saying "show." Having cowed him by beating, the robbers entered his house without learning anything from him. The villagers assembled, and the dacoits left after they had secured only a few clothes. On the 20th May, accused No. 1 was arrested in another matter and then one article, was found in his pocket, and two in his temporary abodye; and these articles were identified by Shivram as his property. The two guns and four swords and some cloths were found buried in the land of one of the accused. Mr. Aston convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

JUDGMENT OF LOWER COURT REVERSED.

DADIBAI VS. SIDIK HAJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment given in the above case by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji in February last. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Manker and Mr. Sitalvad, instructed by Mr. N. M. Cama, appeared for the first three respondents; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the fourth respondent; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhai, represented the fifth respondent.

The suit arose out of a deed of settlement executed by one Fatmabai, under which the settlor, after reserving a life interest for herself, settled certain moveable and immoveable property upon trusts, among other things to pay after her death one moiety of the income of the property to her two daughters, Hoorbai and Joomabai, and after the death of the daughters upon trusts to divide the trust property amongst the children of Hoorbai and Joomabai. Mr. Justice Tyabji held that, on the construction of the deed, Hoorbai was entitled only to a life interest in a quarter of the property, and that on her death the children of Joomabai were entitled to the whole of the trust property.

In appeal, their Lordships reversed the decision of the lower court and held that a gift to the children of Hoorbai and Joomabai after their death was bad according to all principles of Mahomedan law, and observed that it was not, therefore, necessary to decide to what interests Hoorbai and Joomabai were entitled under the deed, as in the first place the Court had no materials before it to adjudicate upon the rights, and in the next place that question was not discussed before their Lordships.

The appeal was then ordered to stand over to enable the parties to consider what should be done with the trust property, and how the same should be dealt with, and on the matter again coming before their Lordships for hearing it was by consent, declared that Hoorbai was entitled to an absolute estate in one moiety of the trust property, and that the children of Joomabai were entitled to the other moiety, and it was ordered, that costs of all parties should come out of the estate.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH to-day's issue we issue leaflets in advertisement of the above Company of whose working the "Insurance World" writes as follows :—This energetic representative of life assurance business in our Eastern Empire continues to make satisfactory headway, and its development compares favourably with that of the experience of our most successful institutions. This is the company's third year of working, and the results reported in the record of last year's operations show that during the short period of its existence it has secured and consolidated a connection of much importance. Its establishment has been during a time of much stress and danger in India, owing to the visitation of plagues and famine, and when we find that even during these trying circumstances the office has been successfully initiated, we cannot but admit the right of its management to every credit for such an accomplishment. Care seems to be the key note to its administrative policy. During the year ending 28th February last, with 753 proposals received, only 498 policies were issued. The business declined was, therefore, equal to 50 per cent of the business accepted by the company This caution demonstrates its utility in the moderate mortality experienced, notwithstanding the exceptional risks which at present surround residence in India. Only 7 claims were paid, entailing a disbursement of Rs. 21,000. Economy of management, which we so highly commended in noticing the second year's report, is well maintained, and the cost of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 39,444-15-8, a ratio of 35·1 per cent., which is extremely low, considering the recent date of the company's origin. Usually for the first few years of a life assurance company's history the expense ratio runs high, owing to the large average of new business as compared with renewals. The new premium income was Rs. 40,093-12-0, and the total premium income was Rs. 1,12,179-0-1 and Rs. 3,188-2-2 was received in interest returns. The life assurance fund, which, at the beginning of the year, was Rs

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WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

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BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches,	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13¾ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18¼ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18½	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 3-8 plus 3-8.
3 per cent Rentes..... £100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£109 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £63 1-8 unchanged,
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 7-16 plus 1-8
Do in New York ..... 61 3-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris 25.17 1-2 ,,
Do: in New York ..... 4.87 1-2 ,,
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent ,,
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 per cent —1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000.

LINSEED.—Unchanged in price at 47s., but firm in tone.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 11,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 30,000 ,, ,, ,, Bombay.
Rs. 1,00,000 ,, ,, ,, Madras,

Rs. 12,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (minimum) rate received in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—
None were allotted.
Total amount of bills sold last week Rs. 24,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady throughout the day especially for Credits, the rate for which rules between 1s. 4 3-16d. and 1s. 4 7-32d. for this and next mail, with but few bills on the market.

There has been some buying of Demand by the Bazaar at 1s. 3 31-32d. for this mail and at 1s. 4d. for 8th and 12th September, beyond this little or nothing has been done.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs	1·70
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 202 1-2
Hongkong ,,	,, 149
Japan ,,	,, 148 1-2

MONEY is as cheap as can be and the Bank of Bombay cash balance is up 21 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs. 95 1-8 for to-morrow's Settlement and Rs. 95 for 1st October and improved to 95 3-16 and 95 1-16 per cent. respectively declining at the close to Rs. 95 1-16 and 94 7-8 buyers. The budlees are reported to have been settled at a difference of two annas and during the latter part os the day at 3 annas difference.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm. especially in Calcutta, owing to the strike in Cardiff, and as much as 31s. 3d. has been paid there. In Bombay there is nothing doing.

COALS.—A small line of Singareni is reported, at Rs. 13-8, September to December.

JARDINES.—A line has been done for December at Rs. 14-8.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet with White Delhi for April-May quoted at Rs. 4-10 ready being unchanged.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—Market steady with some enquiry at Rs. 10-5 to Rs. 10-6.

RAPESEED is quiet at Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4.

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm with buyers at Rs. 40.

POPPYSEED.—Quiet at Rs 8-1-0.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet this morning in spite of the better advices from Home and there has been a very small business done to-day at Coloba, Mills being the only buyers. Some 600 bales changed hands, and prices were unchanged.

In new crop no transactions are reported to-day and quotations remain as before.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Inports nil. Surats nil. Spot 5 20-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed. steady. Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.	May-June.
5·35	5·14	4·45	4·37	4·35
plus 10	plus 6	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
,, to Continent	1,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of September	8·60 ,,
,, ,, of December	8·39 ,,

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Persian	24
Other Sorts	323
Total	347

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	24,647
Linseed	170
Poppyseed	355
Castorseed	1,572
Rice	10,130
Myrabollams	453

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	199
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay to Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 29th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 18th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,23,075	2,01,247	6,072	3,30,394
	...	...	...	3,48,860
Decrease				Rs. 18,466

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th August, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,113	38,994	2,119	...	52,104	...
Goods	74,573	80,020	...	5,447	3,25,643	...
Other earnings	4,304	6,459	..	2,155	...	12,478
Total for week	1,19,990	1,25,473	...	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	11,45,736	7,80,462	...	...	3,65,274	...

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	500	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	...	52
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	9,343	12,751	31	22,125
Total for 24 weeks ...	9,743	13,251	31	23,025
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	401	1,959	1	2,361
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	114	..	137
Total to corresponding date do.	9,191	10,628	42	19,861
Decrease for the week				Rs. 1,461
Increase to date				,, 3,164

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (2 TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEATON—August 24, at Maple Hayes, Mussoorie, the wife of Bernard Heaton, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—August 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of John Taylor, Golundo, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PLUMER—August 21, at Jalna, of typhoid fever, Ethel Frances, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-Col T H Plumer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 35 years.
SAVIGNY—August 25, at Buxar, of fever and diarrhœa, the wife of J R Savigny, Superintendent, Bengal Coal Company, aged 74 years, 9 months and 27 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

THE discussion which followed the introduction of the Financial Statement was not a debate on the Budget, but a criticism of the Provincial Contract System, the adequacy or otherwise of famine relief, the equity of assessments and the ability of Guzarat to pay its calls. The attack was led by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, the oldest and most experienced Member of the Council, who made an able and pithy speech which was listened to with the attention to which it was entitled. As much cannot be said of the bulk of the speeches, for they were to be measured rather by their length than by the soundness of the views they expressed. And we were not surprised to find his Excellency the President received them with a feeling akin to dismay, offering a gentle protest in his brief but pointed speech. Honourable Members are slow to learn that it is not necessary to occupy much time in order to impress Government with their wisdom. The kernel is all that can be assimilated, and it is that alone by which the nut is appreciated. That all the speeches should be remarkable for sound wisdom was not to be expected, and in the matter of criticism of the policy of Government with regard to Guzarat arrears, what shall we say to this?—"Because a man has means or resources, it is unjust to expect him to pay Government dues when there is a failure of crops and when the resources he possesses are not attributable to the yields of his land. If one has received abundance of crops from his land continuously for some considerable time, it is reasonable to expect him to pay Government dues even when there is a total failure of crops. But when failures are incessant and especially when one's resources are attributable partly or wholly to other causes than the income of his land, it is unjust on the part of Government to ask him to pay its demand. He should be treated just like other occupants. Therefore the view of Government as expressed in the Financial Statement cannot be made acceptable on grounds of justice and equity." Government was seriously expected to reply to this argument. If Guzarat can but will not pay, Guzarat must be compelled. A business man makes a handsome profit on one branch of his business and with that he covers the losses on another. Government has reason to believe that Guzarat has the means to pay and unless the Commission of Enquiry into the Famine and its causes ascertains that this view is erroneous, Guzarat will be subjected to legal pressure. If the land be over-assessed, as several members aver, that fact will also be ascertained by the Commission, and the assessment will be reduced. If this be the result so much the better for Guzarat; so much the worse for the remainder of the Presidency which must bear that extra portion of the expenditure, which Guzarat is unable to contribute. It was only to be anticipated that some honourable members would condemn Bombay relief measures as indequate in face of the position in Guzarat, for it is only on the question of revenue remissions that they venture to assert that the measures adopted by Government for the relief of the famine-stricken fell short of their criterion.

Mr. Mehta in his indictment of the Provincial Contract System argued that our present position is the consequence of the inadequate assignment which the Imperial Government made to us on the revision of the Current Contract, whereby the Presidency has not only given up the irreducible minimum of 20 lakhs but always has been on the wrong side of the account. The system introduced by Lord Mayo in 1870 was imperfect, but its revision seven years later proved so beneficial that it was turned into a quinquennial contract. Larger assignments of revenue were made over to the Provincial Government. The year was coterminous with the great famine of 1877. That famine so completely exhausted the resources of the Provincial Government that not only had the Government of India to pay all the expenses of famine relief, but to make as in the present year further contributions to the provincial exchequer for its ordinary expenditure. Then when the contract was revised in 1882 the Government of India gave very favourable treatment to the Bombay Presidency; so favourable was it that in 1887, the Provincial Government was not only able to assist the Imperial Government by a contribution of 20 lakhs but was able to build up a surplus of 52 lakhs beside. Here Mr. Mehta believes was the beginning of our misfortunes, for when the next revision came the Imperial Government not only took away the surplus of fifty-two lakhs, but they cut down future assignments by another fifty lakhs. The Bombay Government was punished for practising provident habits. An assignment in 1897 was not given to Bombay, though it was greatly wanted; but this was the fault of the Government of that day, and it was because that assignment was not insisted upon that the Bombay Government now finds itself dependent on the charity of the Government of India. It was a mistaken policy not to spend the increased revenue upon the needs and requirements of the Presidency. Perhaps to some extent Mr. Mehta is right and the Government would do well to bear in mind the hon. gentleman's precepts should the time come when they again have money to spend. Mr. Mehta indicated several directions in which they might spend it and, perhaps, Government had an idea of its own already. But it is rather late in the day to criticise the Provincial Contract System. If honourable members wished Bombay to become entirely independent of other parts of India they might agitate for the abolition of the system. But if their aim is to be India for the Indians and not Bombay for her own people, they must help the other provinces when they can and be content to accept aid in their own time of necessity as it comes round. In regard to the indebtedness of Guzarat the land revenue system is declared to be at fault. It was useless to hold up the Deccan ryot in favourable contrast to his colleague in Guzarat. The chronic state of indebtedness in which the former lived, and which required special legislation, found its counterpart in Guzarat. One lesson the present famine has taught is, so the Guzarat members urge, that their division is no better off than the Deccan and that the large mass of Guzeratis live from hand to mouth. The fault, in Mr. Mehta's words, is the one-sided system under which they work, and which has led to indebtedness in the Presidency. Altogether in the debate there were few remarks on the Financial Statement, much condemnation of existing systems and many pleas that in dealing with Guzarat pressure might be applied gradually and gently.

Government through Mr. Monteath, promised so much in the explanatory paragraphs of the Budget. But it cannot be said Mr. Chhatre strengthened the case of those in arrears when he practically admitted that they had money, but not having made it out of their land they were not going to use it to pay taxes. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie brought forward all the good points of the system of assessment and the moderation with which they are fixed. At the same time he felt bound to admit that the pitch of assessment was very difficult to estimate and the best criterion of the value of net produce is the letting value of the land and upon this point unfortunately information is not as precise as might be desired. He compared the assessment under the system of land revenue collection in British territory with that in Native States to the advantage of the former, though not denying that in times of scarcity it was necessary to relax. Sir Charles Ollivant would not defend the Survey System not being an out-and-out champion of any system based on averages. In their comments on revenue, non-official members, Professor Gokhale notably, compared the relief, the revenue assessment and collections of other provinces with those of Bombay, but his argument did not help the Council to arrive at his conclusion that the Bombay Government was all wrong and that the administration of the neighbouring provinces was all right. Mr. Monteath's reply was an able, indeed a masterly defence of the policy of Government in regard to remissions, and there was not a point of importance raised by any hon. member, to which he had not an adequate reply. Nor was he at all illiberal in his observations, going so far as to take notice of many statements which were distinctly beside the mark, and which by a less generous president might have been ruled out of order. Mr. Monteath left many objections undiscussed until the proper time to consider them shall come round. As to the charges of over-assessment Mr. Monteath would require stronger proofs than have yet been brought forward to persuade him of the truth of the charges, and he refuted the allegations of Mr. Parekh and Mr. Gokhale that oppressive measures had been resorted to. Numerous frauds on the Government and on the people by subordinate officers had been discovered, but beyond these he would admit no defects in the work of famine relief. It had been said that there would be no great public disadvantage in suspending for a year the collection of all the land revenue where there has been an extensive failure of crops. Does anybody suppose, he asked, that people who are now contumaciously withholding their assessment will pay double next season without any trouble? Mr. Monteath did not mince matters, but spoke very plainly when he said: It is not suspension that they are fighting for; it is remission and the sooner they learn that they will not escape from meeting their obligations to the State the better. We are not quite sure if Mr. Muir-Mackenzie did not flatter the native press by deigning to note its deplorable tone regarding Government's famine administration. He admitted that in the system of relief there was one great imperfection, and that was the difficulty of securing that the whole of the relief dispensed by the State reaching those for whom it is intended. The superior native press strives after perfection and in its criticism of the Council's proceedings, adopts the tone of the more experienced non-official members, who recognise that our misfortunes have brought Government into the financial quagmire in which it now finds itself, that it is hopeless trying to carry out new schemes of public utility, and that in facing the difficulties we have still to meet there is wisdom in the counsel of Mr. Chandavarkar, who exclaimed "Quit ye like men and be strong."

THE want of direct railway communication between Bombay and the towns on the other side of the harbour is becoming more pressing each year, and there is no doubt that a railway for this purpose will be constructed sooner or later. Nearly a year ago Mr. Bulkley wrote to Government regarding a new project for a south coast railway from Mumbra, a station on the G.I.P. system, situated 25 miles from Bombay, to Panwell and Pen, two small districts in the Kolaba collectorate. The proposed railway would traverse a highly cultivated and populous district, in which a large volume of business—both export and import—is transacted. The bulk of the former consists of salt, rice, firewood, grass and cart wheels, and the chief goods of import are jaggree, tobacco, groceries, oil, oil-cakes, vegetables and piecegoods. At present the means of transit, if cheap, are by small steamers and country craft or by transporting the merchandise over long distances to the railway stations. The opinion of traders in the district is that if a railway passed through the business operations would expand, and this would more than recompense them even if they had to pay a little higher freight. The subject was referred by Government to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and it will be interesting to the district concerned to learn that Mr. Muirhead, the general manager, is very favourably disposed towards the scheme. The line between Mumbra and Panwell would be easier and cheaper to construct than the section between Panwell and Pen, where several tunnels would have to be made and some heavy bridges would be required. Mr. Muirhead's idea is to build the Mumbra-Panwell section first, and certainly there would be no difficulty afterwards in extending it to Pen if the traffic required it. He favours the railway being laid on the same gauge as the G. I. P., and would have that company to work it. Mr. Muirhead points out that it is to the interest of his company to assist and encourage any such undertaking, as the new section would act as a feeder to the traffic on the main line to Bombay. The estimated cost per mile is Rs. 77,000, but Mr. Muirhead, in the absence of specific information, basing his opinion on his long experience and knowledge of the district, thinks it may work out less than this amount, if the line were only constructed as far as Panwell. With regard to the traffic on the proposed railway, it is estimated that the passengers by Shepherd's steamers from Panwell to Bombay average 500 per day. The cost in the fair season is eight annas, and during the monsoon ten annas, while the railway fare would only be seven annas. In the event of steamers attempting to compete, Mr. Muirhead states there would be no difficulty in so arranging the fares as to place them completely out of the competition, and thinks all passenger traffic from and to all stations between Panwell and Mumbra could be secured to the railway. As an instance, he quotes the distance between Mumbra and Talloja, a large trade centre serving from 20 to 25 villages, ten of which, containing a population of over 12,000, border the proposed route. He estimates that 800 passengers would be carried daily, and that two mixed trains up and down would serve the requirements of the district. He calculates the daily receipts at Rs. 440—Rs. 200 from passenger and Rs. 240 from goods traffic—representing Rs. 160,000 per annum, and of that sum interest on capital and working expenses would absorb Rs. 98,560. Mr. Muirhead clearly states that his figures are necessarily approximate, although he considers them justified by the known facts. He inclines to the belief that the actual receipts would be more than his estimate, and even supposing the construction of the line to cost more than Rs. 77,000 per mile, considers there is margin to meet such a contingency. We quite agree with Mr. Muirhead that it would be money well spent to depute a special officer to arrange to take statistics and to report in detail on the scheme.

THERE is a marked improvement in the health of Bombay City as seen from the mortality figures for the week ending Tuesday. The total deaths have decreased from 2,203 to 1,624, giving a death-rate which is rather more than double the mortality in 1899. The reason for this great decrease is attributable to the lessening virulence of the cholera epidemic, and to a falling off in the number of deaths from lung diseases. The victims to respiratory troubles total at 378 as compared with 511, but considering that deaths from this cause have occurred at the rate of 500 or 600 per week for nearly a year, it is probable the decrease is merely a fluctuation. In regard to cholera the decline is still maintained, and in each district the disease is subsiding. By culla returns only 45 deaths, whereas last week 124 persons died from it in that locality, and Kumbharwada, Parel, Girgaum, and Tardao each return over 20 deaths. Intermittent fever is declining, but diarrhœa and dysentery swept off 123 and 74 persons respectively. The total number of births was 274, and the death-rate is 99·98 per cent. per thousand.

AN interesting note regarding the progress of agriculture in the Bombay Presidency up to the middle of August has just been issued. Taking kharif crops, in the Northern Division, the sown area in the Panch Mahals only amounts to 23·4, and the prepared land is less than an additional 20 per cent. Ahmedabad and Broach are about equal at 38 per cent. and the prepared land in the former works out at 26 per cent. and in Broach at 38 per cent. In Kaira and Surat the sown area is over 66 per cent. In the Central and Southern Division cultivation is more general, occupying in Satara and Bijapur as much as 93 per cent. of the land. The districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Belgaum have excellent prospects of a good harvest, the sown area amounting to between 84 and 89 per cent. and, together with Poona, all the land in each of these is prepared, though the acreage is not so large as in 1898-99. In Poona the area sown is 79 8 per cent. and Khandesh, Thana and Nasik vary from 78 to 73 per cent.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. A. W. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

THE services of Drs. H. Coghill and C. Christy have been placed at the disposal of the General Department.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, B.A., (Oxon), I.C.S., on return to duty, has been appointed a second Assistant in the General Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. N. GUTERSLOH, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been transferred to the unattached list.

MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M.D., I.M.S., acts as Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Barry.

MAJOR J. P. BARRY, M.B., I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration District.

THE services of Capt. A. F. W. King, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE Hon. Mr. J. W. F. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., has been appointed Chief Secretary to Government with effect from the 6th August.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. WILLIS, M.D., I.M.S., has been appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar, vice Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Davidson, I.M.S.

THE services of Captain G. O. F. Sealy, I.M.S., Captain F. D. Browne, M.B., I.M.S., and Captain H. A. P. Knafton, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE services of Major K. H. Mistri, I.M.S., Capt. S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., and of Capt. A. Hooton, I.M.S., have been temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

MR. J. G. COVERNTON, M.A. (Oxon), has been appointed Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, vice the late Mr. J. Oliver, but continues to act as Inspector of the Central Division until the return of Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A. (Cantab), from furlough.

CAPTAIN J. K. CONPON, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been appointed Under Secretary to Government, General Department, (Plague), from the 22nd August. He retains a lien on his appointment in the Political Department.

THE Government have sanctioned the extension of the Upper Drosh cantonment at a cost of about Rs. 4,500.

LIEUTENANT RICKETTS, 10th Bengal Lancers, appointed Tutor to the Maharaja of Ulwar, is seconded in his regiment.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for shipping direct from Amhalla 100 artillery horses and 500 cobs to the reserve at Hongkong.

THERE were eight fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Monday and the same number of death from that cause, the total mortality being 62.

THE cholera returns for the 27th instant show one death respectively in the Lincolnshire and Cheshire Regiments at Secunderabad, in the 8th Bengal Lancers at Bareilly, in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohat and in the 22nd Field Battery at Mhow.

FOR the week ending the 18th instant the total earnings by the Eastern Bengal State Railway amounted to Rs. 3,39,270 as compared with Rs. 2,93,774 for the corresponding week last year. The increase was mainly due to the jute traffic.

IN consequence of the date fixed for the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from Simla, the offices of the Punjab Government at Simla will close at that place on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th October, and resume work at Lahore on the morning of Monday, the 22nd, instead of the dates previously announced.

ORDERS have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief for as many British Infantry battalions as are stationed where ground is available to be exercised in the special practical course of musketry recently drawn up at Army Headquarters. Only regiments will be selected which are considered sufficiently well trained in range practices.

SEVEN cases of lychies, consigned to a Chinese firm in Rangoon from Penang per steamer Henzada, were opened at the wharf by the Customs Department, last week, and four large boxes containing prepared opium were discovered; at the same time three cases forming part of the cargo of the Palitana, also from Penang, were found to contain opium. The total opium seized weighed 40,000 tolas, valued at Rs. 80,000. The consignee and the clerk who took the delivery have been arrested.

THE expected decrease in the number of persons on relief throughout India has been only partial so far, and is chiefly noticeable in the provinces less severely visited by famine. The Punjab, for example, as we have already noticed, reports a decrease of 20,000, or about 17 per cent., for the week ended August 18. The Central Provinces, on the other hand, show a slight increase, namely, from 2,269,585 to 2,303,949. There was a decrease of 100,000 in Bombay, and a nearly similar decrease in Berar. The total falling off in British India was from 4,570,460 to 4,392,698, and in Native States from 1,511,720 to 1,265,650. The decrease would be much larger were it not for the swelling of the item "gratuitously relieved," which has risen steadily during the past four weeks. The explanation, of course, is that the relief workers, on abandoning the famine camps to attend to their fields, throw their dependants upon the charity of the State.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 28th August was 1,624, giving a death-rate of 99·98 per annum per thousand as against 42·58 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·14 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 100 died from fevers; 64, plague; 2, small-pox; 3, measles; 408, cholera; 2, leprosy; 167, phthisis; 98, diseases of the nervous system; 211, affections of the respiratory organs; 128, diarrhœa; 74, dysentery; 44, still-born; 162, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 43; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 921; Hindu low caste, 194; Musalman 286; Parsee, 42; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 61; Eurasian, 8; European, 12; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 274 as against 259 the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

MEMORIALS are being submitted to the Viceroy by representatives of the subordinates in the Telegraph Department calling attention to a number of grievances which they feel are sufficiently pressing to demand a remedy. The memorial, which combines the statement of the case for the different classes, is a lengthy document divided into 64 paragraphs, and dealing with a large number of questions, including the circumstances affecting promotion the improvement in pay and prospects of telegraph masters, the introduction of the local scale of pay and the distinction between candidates from the Lawrence Military Schools and others the employment of soldiers in excessive numbers, the supersion on field service of the civil staff by these soldiers and others on the Unattached List, the question of allowances, &c. The scale of pay and emoluments of the subordinate establishment has not been improved during the last 35 years despite the higher standard of efficiency now demanded and the increased cost of living, the Department, which has attained great financial prosperity, can hardly be charged with unwarrantable generosity with public money, for the salaries paid to the subordinates are anything but princely.

THE Report on the Criminal Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces shows an increase in the reported cases from 25,709 in 1898 to 24,763 in 1899. The whole of this increase is, however, to be found in the Nerbudda Division, where the numbers rose from 5,715 to 6,808; and the rise in that Division is stated to have been the result of increased activity in prosecutions under Special and Local Laws. The effects of famine have not, therefore, been seen in any large increase of crime. They are more visible in the duration of cases, which has risen from an average of 7·6 in 1898 to 8·9 in 1899. The average duration varies from 5·3 in Jubbulpore to 12·9 in Nagpur. One Deputy Commissioner states that officers had to be constantly moving about the district in connection with famine relief; and he points out that, at the anxious time when relief was about to be started, his presence was often required "at a moment's notice" at the other end of the district, adding that what was true in his own case applies, though in a less degree, to his subordinates. Under such circumstances even the criminal cause list had to be disregarded, and criminal judicial work could not be disposed of with the usual promptness. This explanation seems to be of general application. The Judicial Commissioner has nothing severe to say of the year's work; and the Chief Commissioner acknowledges Mr. Ismay's "sympathetic appreciation of the special difficulties of a time of famine."

GLANDERS and rinderpest were both widely prevalent in Calcutta during 1899-1900, and it is stated that though the latter disease was not abnormally active in the mofussil districts of Bengal, in one district alone 27,000 cattle perished by its agency. The resolution does not state what number of deaths represents "abnormal activity," but it is remarked that even an insignificantly successful veterinary staff in this particular district would have been a prudent measure of insurance. No doubt this is true, though even the most expert veterinary staff must be hampered if, as in the case of rinderpest inoculation, Hindu prejudices prevent the extensive use of the most effectual remedies. However, despite the prejudices of the people on some points, there is abundant evidence of the need throughout the province of skilled veterinary assistance, and of the readiness of the people to seek it. The result is that there is a brisk demand for the services of passed assistants of the Veterinary College, and the demand is likely to increase as the scheme for the organisation of a veterinary department is developed. This scheme contemplates the provision of a dispensary in each district, with a veterinary assistant in charge and an itinerary assistant employed in the interior. Most of the District Boards have already agreed to the proposals in a modified form, and it is hoped that the success of these institutions will lead public opinion to demand their establishment in the remainder. There is therefore likely to be a steady demand for qualified veterinary assistants for some years, and the number of valuable animals they are able to save should make the veterinary dispensaries a profitable investment for the public.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE FRENCH ON THE YANGTSZE.

COMMUNICATION WITH PEKING.

A RAID IN CANTON.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A French gunboat has been sent to Shanghai to ascend the Yangtsza.

French troops have arrived at Shanghai and will land on Thursday.

The third Indian Brigade has been ordered to remain at Hongkong.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Communication between Peking and Tientsin continues to be practically interrupted, the Boxers making the road unsafe for couriers.

It is announced at Washington that 5,000 American troops will winter in China as a precaution against the failure of the proposed peace negotiations.

1,000 Russians and 640 Germans have started from Tientsin for Peking.

The laying of the cable between Shanghai and Chefoo has begun.

General Creagh yesterday reviewed 3,000 troops at Shanghai including 800 Volunteers of all nationalities, 1,800 Indians and a detachment of French Marines..

Admiral Seymour was present..

The Transport Formosa has arrived at Hongkong.

200 bandits have raided the Tartar City at Canton.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick in a speech made at Bramley said that what was required from China was an indemnity and a guarantee for the preservation of trade.

A young and vigorous Parliament, he said, was necessary to deal with the settlement of South Africa and army reform.

According to a Chinese paper, orders were given by Prince Tuan that anyone who succeeded in killing a foreigner should bring the head to his Yamen. The Boxers, however, finding that foreigners' heads were scarce, killed off any Chinamen who happened to have "high noses and deep eyes" and brought their heads as a substitute. The Boxers have doubtless begun to find that not only are foreigners' heads difficult to obtain, but that they have to be dearly paid for. It will be remembered that it was Prince Tuan who, some months ago, vowed he would not rest until he had a foreigner's skin for a door-mat.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE BHURTPORE PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30

The young Prince of Bhurtpore has been installed on the gadi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that the Government of India are considering proposals for the introduction of the mounted system into Infantry Regiments in India.

2nd-Lieutenant Macleod, 1st Bombay Lancers, is permitted to return to duty, while Major Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Dyke, 27th Bombay Infantry, have been granted two months' extension of leave at home.

P. W. D. NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. R.W. Egerton officiates as Consulting Engineer of Railways, Madras, vice Mr. Spring, on privilege leave.

Mr. J. E. Verschoyle retires with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr. C. G. Palmer is confirmed as Chief Engineer to the North-West Provinces Government.

CHOLERA.

The Erinpura Irregular Infantry report another cholera case.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

The numbers under famine relief are gradually falling, the total this week being 49,09,019. Of these three million are on gratuitous relief and one and three-quarter million on relief works. The difference between the systems pursued in Bombay and the Central Provinces continues to be noticeable, the former having seven hundred thousand on relief works and only five hundred thousand on gratuitous relief, while the latter has only two hundred thousand on relief works and close on two millions in receipt of gratuitous relief.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE PROGRAMME.

A list of forty-five subjects, to be considered at the forthcoming Railway Conference at Simla, is issued; it includes questions of assimilation of leave rules in operation on the several railways in India, of the establishment of an yearly conference with a paid secretary and office staff, of simplification of parcel rates, of carriage of human ashes by rail, of the adoption of measures to prevent thefts of grain from running train, of rules for the interchange of intermediate and third class privilege tickets over the Indian railways, and of the charge for haulage of empty trucks over foreign railways.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SERVANTS ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA, Aug. 30

All servants and the Government House establishment, their wives, children, and relations and also the Governor's Body Guard and their families were entertained by Lady Northcote in Government House compound this afternoon. Quite one thousand persons appeared to be present and the scene had all the qualities of a small fair. Whirligigs and round-abouts had been erected, and were soon set in motion by crowds of youngsters in gala dress, who shouted and clapped heartily when her Ladyship appeared among them. Races and sports of sorts were organised by members of the Staff. Prizes were distributed to successful competitors. A tug-of-war between the syces and puttewallahs came to a sudden and unexpected end by the rope breaking under the strain. After the sports the children were called together and toys were distributed. The party next adjourned to the tents, where special meals were made. Her Ladyship visited some of the tents, where meals were served where she was garlanded and presented with a short address. After meals some more amusements followed. The revellers late in the evening returned home contented and happy.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

OCCUPATION OF MACHADODORP BY GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Lord Roberts reports that General Buller occupied Machadodorp yesterday.

The Boers made a poor stand and retired northward pursued by Lord Dundonald to Helvetia, where they have occupied a strong position.

General French has ejected the enemy from Elandsfontein.

Colonel Birdwood, of the Indian Staff Corps, has been wounded.

General Buller, describing his fight on the 27th, at Bergendal, says the capture of the kopjes will enable us to occupy the whole ridge which the enemy has apparently evacuated.

Our casualties for the week ending the 25th instant in South Africa are 31 officers and 261 men.

The total casualties on that date since the war began, exclusive of men in the hospitals, is 40,561

Buller's casualties at Bergendal were fourteen killed and sixty-four wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram, dated London, August 29th:—

It is authoritatively stated that Lord Wolseley retires at the end of October, and that Lord Roberts succeeds him as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

A Boer deserter, who has reached General Buller's camp, describes the position of Botha's army as desperate. He states they are short of gun ammunition. The Liverpools who escaped from the disaster at Leeuwkloof in the early part of General Buller's advance accuse the enemy of great treachery and brutality. They state that the Boers were seen to deliberately kill the wounded and that they treated the prisoners with great hardship.

In the assault on Machadodorp Colonel Broadwood, commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, had his horse shot under him and was himself hit in the leg.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, Aug 30.

The following casualties are reported:—

At Ventersburg, 25th August, Imperial Yeomanry, slightly wounded, Lieutenant B. A. Jones.

At Potchefstroom, 8th August, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, slightly wounded, Lieutenant G. James.

At Hammanskraal, 20th August, 10th Hussars, slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant C. O. Mitford.

At Nylstroom, 25th August, 2nd Norfolks, severely wounded, since dead, Lieutenant D. Oliver.

At Harismith, 26th August, Imperial Yeomanry, killed, Captain Stanley Clarke; prisoner of war, Captain A. D. Plomer, 1st King's Liverpool Regiment.

As Colonel Wolfe Murray is not likely to return to India from Field Service in South Africa for some time to come, the appointment of Head of the Intelligence Branch will continue to be an officiating one. Arrangements will accordingly be made to replace Colonel Arthur Barrow who has been invalided Home.

Three Boer prisoners from the Ceylon Camp were taken to Kandy on the 24th instant under a strong escort. They were at once conveyed to the Military Garrison and locked up. The strictest secrecy is maintained by the military authorities, and no information whatever is available. They will be confined in Kandy for 86 days. It appears their offence was insubordination, and they were dealt with at once under martial law.

HINDU CONGRATULATIONS.

The following letter has been received by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., from Mr. W. T. Morison, Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay:—"Sir,—With reference to your telegram, dated the 12th June, 1900, to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, conveying the congratulations of the Hindu community of Bombay on the occupation of Pretoria, I am directed to inform you that the message was duly submitted to her Majesty the Queen-Empress whose gracious appreciation of the loyal sentiments contained therein, I am to ask, may be conveyed to the community."

ANOTHER MEDICAL COMMISSION FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Government is sending a Commission to South Africa to enquire into the prevention of enteric fever and dysentery.

KING HUMBERT'S ASSASSIN.

Bressi, who murdered King Humbert, has been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Three fresh cases of plague have occurred at Glasgow.—*Reuter.*

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 24th instant, left here at 11 p. m., yesterday.

We noticed some time ago, writes the "Pioneer" the admirable work done by the Bikanir Imperial Service troops in connection with famine, and it may be added that in several other Native States similar results were obtained. In Jeypore, Jodpoore, Alwar, Jhind and Nabha the officers and men of the Imperial Service Corps were largely employed in carrying out relief measures and in every instance they discharged their new duties in the most satisfactory manner. Their honesty was above suspicion a great thing when Native ageney has to be employed; while their energy and zeal were such that all orders were promptly carried out. The Chiefs of the States concerned may well congratulate themselves on thus having had trustworthy men who laboured hard to save the lives of the sore-stricken people, and at the same time saved the Durbars many lakhs of rupees. The exprience of the past eight or nine months has shown that the Imperial Service Corps are of value in time of peace as well as during war. It is a fitting reward for the troops of Jodhpore, Bikanir and Alwar that some of them should now be given a chance of seeing active service in China. They will acquit themselves well in the field if they are fortunate enough to come into contact with the enemy.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S NELL GWYNNE.

THE HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

As usual on the August Bank Holiday, closed doors were the rule at the West-end theatres, the most conspicuous of the houses which thus yield to the unfavourable influences of the craving for the sight of the country and the sea which visits most persons who have been long in populous city pent at this season being the Lyceum, Her Majesty's, the Haymarket, Drury Lane, the St. James's, the Vaudeville, the Duke of York's, the Lyric, the Adelphi, the Comedy, the Court, the Garrick, the Strand, and Terry's. On the other hand, the Avenue with A Message from Mars, the Criterion, with Lady Huntworth's Experiment, the Great Queen-street with The Private Secretary, the Savoy with the revival of the Pirates of Penzance, Daly's with San Toy, and the Shaftesbury with the Casino Girl, give token of the unabated popularity of these productions by refusing to join in the general closing. It is also to be noted that the suburban houses, both new and old, whose patrons appear to be too hardy a race to be daunted by the prospect of a sultry night at the play, will, we believe, without a single exception, be open throughout the week, while many of them take the opportunity of presenting an entire change of bill. It is further to be noted that a considerable number of these outlying playhouses give matinees to-day or on Wednesday or Saturday next, in addition to the regular evening performances.

These items, however, are far from exhausting the list of entertainments provided for those who, by reason of the state of the weather or otherwise, prefer to spend their holiday in town. There are the variety theatres, foremost among which are the Empire, the Palace, and the Alhambra, with their vast and varied programmes; there are the music halls, far and wide; while the London Hippodrome, the Royal Aquarium, the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, Wembley Park, the Egyptian Hall, Madame Tussaud's, the Mohawk Minstrels (Agricultural Hall) and many other amusements of the lighter class will compete for the patronge of the holidays folk.

The coming production of two historical plays on the London stage each with Nell Gwynne for its heroine will revive the memory of Douglas Jerrold's Nell Gwynne, brought out at Covent Garden Theatre on the 9th of January, 1833. Both Mr. Kester's piece, however—an American importation—with which Miss Julia Neilson counts on opening her season of management at the Haymarket about the end of this month, and the adaptation of Mr. Anthony Hope's novel, Simon Dale, in which Miss Marie Tempest counts on appearing as the heroine at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, about the same time or possibly a little later, are substantial historical dramas, whereas the Covent Garden play was a mere comedietta, in two acts. It set forth a simple little story of how the pretty and clever orange wench was abducted by the rascally actor, Joe Haines, and his confederates at the instigation of one Counsellor Crowsfoot, and how she was rescued in a city tavern by the King and Sir Charles Berkeley, with the aid of a vixenish and ready witted comrade of Nell's, known as "Orange Moll." In a preface to the printed piece Jerrold clamied for his little comedy" that it has been written "to show some glimpses of the silver lining of a character to whose influence over an unprincipled voluptuary we owe a national asylum for veteran soldiers, and whose brightness shines with the most amiable lustre in many actions of her life." But his theme did not extend beyond the somewhat trivial, and not very probable, anecdote referred to, eked out with a final scene, rather arbitrarily introduced, in which Nell, in her historical "broad-brimmed hat and waist-belt, delivered the prologue to Dryden's Conquest of Granada, in the presence of the King and Queen and their Court, on the stage of The King's Theatre, Keeley, donning petticoats for the occasion, appears to have amused his audiences in the character of Orange Moll. The singing part of Nell Gwynne in Jerrold's piece was assigned to Miss Taylor, afterwards Mrs. Walter Lacy, a pretty and accomplished young actress, whose Rosalind was praised by Leight Hunt as presenting a rare union of grace, gaiety, and feeling.

The Hereford Musical Festival, which will take place from the 9th to the 14th prox., has been styled the Fair Weather Festival, and at any rate it has been rare indeed during the past twenty years that Festival visitors to the city on the banks of the beautiful Wye have seen a drop of rain. The seat plan for the present celebration will not be opened till next Wednesday, but although, of course, this year there have been many special demands upon the purses of the local gentry, the Festival promises to be quite an average one. The authorities have certainly done a good deal to deserve success. They have put forward an interesting programme, with a strong list of vocalists, and they are paying greater attention than before to the all-important question of rehearsals. Hitherto the forces have met for the first time on the eve of the Festival. Dr. Sinclair has, however, this year arranged not only for sectional rehearsals under his own direction but for two full rehearsals of the complete choir—one in July and one this month—the whole of the singers coming from the neighbouring towns to Hereford for the porpose. This year also, we believe for the first time, the chorus will be furnished exclusively by the Three Choir cities; outside help from Leeds and elsewhere being wholly dispensed with. There will be orchestral rehearsals at Queen's Hall, London, on Sept. 5 and 6, and full rehearsals, with choir and band at Hereford on the Saturday as well as on the Monday preceding the Festival.

The Festival programmes, apart from the special Sunday service, in which the music is mainly by British composers, depart to a certain extent from the Hereford custom. Elijah, for example, is transferred to the Wednesday, and the Festival starts with a Patriotic concert, of a somewhat funeral character, but including Sir Hubert Parry's new Te Deum, and Dr. Stanford's Last Post, the latter a work for chorus and orchestra, sent to Mr. Henley's words. On the Thursday morning there is another special novelty, the setting of Psalm 107 (Confitemins Domino), by Professor Parker, of Yale, sung, it is hoped and believed, to English words. Another novelty consists of four songs by Mr. Taylor for Madame Brema, severally entitled The Soul's Expression, Tears, Grief, and Comfort, and set to sonnets by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is now engaged upon a new elegiac composition, in memory of his early patron and constant friend, the late Duke Alfred of Coburg. The work, as we learn, will be for chorus and orchestra only without solos, and it will be of comparatively brief dimensions. We shall probably hear it for the first time at one of the earlier concerts of the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, in the inauguration and management of which the late Duke took so great an interest. Another novelty at the Albert Hall during the approaching season will be Mr. Elgar's setting of Cardinal Newman's Dream of St. Gerontius, which will be the principal production at the Birmingham Festival next October.

At least three English operatic companies will be touring the provinces this autumn, namely, Madame Moody's Company, the Carl Rosa troupe and Mr. Turner's party. The Rosa company started at Eastbourne on Monday, but the week has been devoted to familiar operas, supported by Miss Harrison, a Scottish-Canadian soprano; Mr. Julius Walther, an Amerino-German tenor; Mdlle. Revy, Miss Burnett, Mr. Bevan, and others.

Opera in English is also to be tried, and even on a more extended scale, in Australia and the United States. The Australian troupe, under the management of Mr. Musgrove, will sail on the 23rd inst., and will during the coming winter give representations in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. The repertory will be limited to eight very familiar operas, and among the better known vocalists (some of them old Carl Rosa artists) are Mesdames Cecile Lorraine, Coombes, Burgess, and Agnes Jansen, Messrs. Salvi, Arens, Max Eugene, and Tilbury. The Grau party which will open a sixteen weeks' season in New York on October 1st, will have an even more ambitious programme. This Company will perform in English Sapho, Fedora Hero and Leander, and other works, besides the stock operas, with now and then a digression into the Sullivan and Gilbert repertory. The troupe includes Mesdames Zelie de Lussan, Elandi Minnie Tracey. Melsslinger, and Phosbe Strakosch, Messrs. Brozel, Pringle, d'Aubigne, Walker, and Paull.

"Brown, two, white green glory, was the startling code telegram recently handed in by one of their British South African agents addressed to Messrs. Bechstein, the well-known pianoforte manufacturers of Berlin and Wigmore-street. Like Broadwoods, Steinways and other great firms, Bechstein openly publishes their foreign catalogues a code for ordering each style and make of piano having a code word of its own. "Brown, two, white, green, glory merely in fact stood for an order for even pianos of various sorts. But to the military censor the message must have seemed of dire import. Nobody but himself, of course, knows whether the official suspected Messrs. Bechstein of an intention to supply artillery instead of pianos. Such things have been spoken of in newspapers although it must be a very small gun indeed which would go into a pianoforte case. So the censor discarded the code, and evidently tried to translate it on his own account into plain English. Messrs. Bechstein were accordingly rather astonished to receive a wire, "Send two each blackwood, rosewood pianos," which was, of course unintelligible. The worthy censor may, in fact, have been an expert in military matters, but, as he evidently laboured under the impression that blackwood was rosewood or rosewood was blackwood), his ideas of pianoforte manufacture were, it is feared, elementary. No great harm was, of course, done except to delay the order till an explanation came by mail. In times of war or alarm similar mistakes are, however, not unusual. During a dynamite scare some years ago, Mr. Alfred Dolge brought some, thick felt for piano hammers from America. It was stopped at Southampton, nor was the alarm at all allayed when Mr. Dolge offered to jump on it to prove it was harmless. He thereupon, declaring he could eat it, put a scrap of it in his mouth. The story goes that the Custom House officials ultimately passed it as "provisions." The late Carl Rosa also once had a box of theatrical "properties" stopped at Dublin. The sapient policeman triumphantly exhibited his seizure of stage swords, dummy rifles (used in "Maritana"), daggers for the "Carmen" smugglers, and so forth, suggesting that the name Rosa on the baggage might very likely be a misprint for O'Donovan Rossa.

The Promenade Concert season will start at Queen's Hall on the 25th and will last ten weeks. Except as to twelve players (one of the recruits being Mr. Belinski, of the Crystal Palace), the band will be the same as before; while Mondays and Fridays will be devoted to Wagner and Beethoven, and Wednesdays to a symphony programme. On Tuesdays and Thursdays a concerto will be played, and on Saturdays there will be lighter music. As we have already intimated, a certain number of seats in the reserved circle will be set apart for non-smokers.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE COROMANDEL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal (Captain S. Barcham) has taken on board the cargo of the Coromandel, which met with a serious accident on Wednesday forenoon at the Victoria Dock. The Bengal is timed to sail to-day at noon with passengers and cargo for China. The outward English mail steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive here at daylight on Saturday with mails, of the 17th instant, will take the place of the Bengal. She will, on arrival, immediately land the mails, passengers and baggage, and then receive the homeward mails and passengers and proceed on the return voyage to Aden. The Coromandel will shortly be dry docked, when the extent of the damage, received by the vessel, will be ascertained.

THE NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE VS. WILSON COLLEGE.

The final match for the Northcote Challenge Shield took place on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, the teams being those representing Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges. The latter went in first and for a time fared badly against the bowling of Mody and Davar, the first six wickets falling in rapid succession. On Khumbatta and Shinolekar becoming partners a capital stand was made. Runs came slowly but steadily until R. Kanga went on to bowl. The latter met with great success, taking the remaining four wickets in four over for eleven runs. The innings closed for 66, against which the Elphinstonians made but little better start than their opponents. Vakil and J. Modi made an invaluable stand, the former scoring 20 and the latter 36 before H. Kanga, the Presidency player, got past his defence. With the exception of the doing of these two batsmen the remainder of the innings calls for little note, closing for 84. Kanga was the most successful bowler, taking five wickets for 29 runs and Guzdar bowled an over in which he captured two wickets for no runs.

Wilson College made a great improvement on their first innings on taking possession of the wickets for the second time. Kanga and Guzdar played excellent cricket, defying all efforts of separation. The latter was not out 55 at the call of time, and he will have an opportunity of increasing his score today, when the match will be resumed at ten o'clock. Kanga had 20 to his credit when he fell to a catch, and stumps were drawn with the total at 80. The Wilsonians are 62 runs on with six wickets to fall, and the result of the match is likely to prove very exciting.—Score:—

WILSON COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Kanga c Vakil b R Mody	19	c Pearson b R Kanga	20
Guzdar b Davar	0	not out	55
Mehta S c Kanga b Mody	2	b Mody R	0
Bhate c Cooper b Davar	2	b Pearson	0
Mariman c Pearson b Mody R	0	not out	5
Khumbatta c Vakil b Kanga R	19	c Gimi b Davar S	5
Billimoria run out	1		
Shinolekar c Mody J b Kanga R	20	did not bat	
Haidiour b Kanga	0		
Kapadia b Kanga	5		
Patel not out	0		
Extras	7	Extras	0
Total	61	Total	80

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Ashburner c and b Kapadia	3
Vakil c Guzlar b Kanga H	20
Gimi c Mehta b Kanga H	5
Modi J b Kanga H	36
Kanga R c Khumbatta b Kanga H	0
Asaburner N c and b Kapadia	0
Nanavati c Sub b Kanga H	2
Mody R b Guzdar	9
Cooper c Kanga H b Kapadia	2
Davar S L b Guzdar	0
Pearson not out	0
Extras	8
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Elphinstone College.

	O	M	W	R
Mody R	7	2	3	23
Davar S L	9	2	2	21
Kanga R	4	0	4	11
Pearson	1	0	0	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Wilson College.

	O	M	W	R
Kanga H	16	3	5	29
Kapadia	17	1	3	48
Guzlar	1	1	2	0

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I.M.S., President, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Berlin W. S.—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XXVII—1900, No. 6. From Nova Scotia.—The proceedings and transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science. Vol. X, Part I.—1898-99. From Sydney.—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia No. 6 Vol. 3-1900. From Paris—Melusine Tome X. No. 3. From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'anthropologie de Paris, Dixieme Annee-VII-1900. A paper Nirang-i-Jashan-i-Burzigaran, i.e., a religious formula used as a charm on the day of the Festival of the Agriculturists (the fifth day of the current Parsee month Aspendad the 15th of August) was then read by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., the full text of which will be published in the following journal of the Society. A vote of thanks to the author for his interesting paper and customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S SILVER JUBILEE.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day is to be observed by the Mahomedan community of Bombay as a general holiday and occasion for rejoicing to celebrate the silver jubilee of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, who is the Khalifa, or the religious head of the Mahomedan Church. His Excellency Mr. Kosh Bey Effendi (the Turkish Consul) will visit the Juma Mosque, at 12-30 p. m., and after the Juma prayer he will join in the special prayer for the long life and prosperity of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the auspicious occasion of the 25th anniversary of his succession to the throne. A congratulatory telegram adopted by the congregation will be sent to Constantinople. His Excellency will afterwards visit the following places:—Muzafarabad Hall, at Grant Road, at 5 p. m.; Daoodi Bag, 5-30 p. m.; Islam Club, 8 p.m.; Anjuman-i-Islam School Building, Bori Bunder, 8-45 p.m.; Juma Mosque, 9 p.m.; Tiffin Bazaar, 9-10 p.m.; Crawford Market, 9-15 p.m.; Daood Kazi Street, 9-20 p.m.; Kazi Moholla, 9-25 p.m.; Chukla Mosque, 9-30 p.m.; Sunni Khoja Mosque, 9-35 p.m.; Ismail Habib Mosque, 9-40 p.m.; Gora Mulla Mosque, 9-45 p.m.; Anjuman Gowsia, 9-50 p.m. Zakria Mosque, 9-55 p.m.; Madrasi Hashami, 10 p.m.; Anjuman Tazkiratool Khair, 10-5 p. m.; Chhach Moholla, 10-10 p. m.; Kolsa Mohalla Jamat Khana, 10-15 p. m.; Kokni Club, 10-20 p.m.; Khaki Mosque, 10-25 p.m.; Jamli Moholla Mosque, 10-30 p.m.; New Kazi Moholla Moque, 10-35 p.m.; Nawab Mosque, Bhendy Bazaar, 10-40 p.m.; Anjuman Oshake Dastgir, 10-45 p. m.; Nal Bazaar Mosque, 10-50 p. m.; Phoolgali Mosque, 10-55; p.m.; Mamadevi Bazaar, 11 p.m.; Anjuman Muinul Islam, Hozrat Street, 11-5 p. m. At all these places his Excellency will receive addresses which he will subsequently present to his Majesty when he goes to Constantinople.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

These teams met on the Oval yesterday evening, in showery weather. The game was altogether one-sided and was almost absolutely confined to the Volunteer quarters. The Gymkhana scored a try a few minutes after the start and in the first half added a penalty goal and another try which was improved. In the second half the Volunteers maintained a stubborn defence, but could not prevent a further addition to the score. At the close the Gymkhana were victors by 2 G. 1 P. G. 1 Try (16 points) to nil.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	1	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	0	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	16
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	13
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	15	3	185
Total plague deaths to date	79,095	64,885	
Same date last year	8	22	112
Cholera	19	25	

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 10th August is published:—

During the week 368 passengers in all were detained for observation: 1,466 subjected to the clinical thermometer test. In all 1,204 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under report under the revised system. 743 of these have died, 448 have recovered, 12 have been transferred and 1 remained under treatment.

Sea Inspection at Karachi for the weeks ending the 3rd and 10th August:—(Week ending 3rd August 1900.) Four out-going vessels, including native sailing craft, with 493 crew and passengers were medically inspected and one person was rejected. On arrival 5 vessels with 423 crew and passengers were medically examined, 12 persons being isolated. (Week ending 10th August 1900.) Twenty-two out-going vessels, including native sailing craft, with 1,177 crew and passengers were medically inspected and one person was rejected. On arrival 17 vessels with 1,631 crew and passengers were medically examined. The s.s. "India" arrived with 443 crew and passengers from Mombassa on the 5th August 1900. 29 persons suffering from jigger ulcers were sent to the Civil Hospital. The vessel was disinfected.

Sea Inspection at Bombay week ending the 17th August:—One hundred and fifty-nine vessels, including native sailing craft, with 8,239 crew and passengers including troops and native followers, were medically inspected and the clothing, bedding and boxes of 1,164 outward bound persons were disinfected. 84 persons were rejected.

Nine cases of cholera (fatal) were detected from outward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour and docks,

The following is a summary of Plague Operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 17th August. The total number of cases and deaths was 187—114, being an increase of 69—8, over the figures of the previous week.

Plague increased in the Thana District, 14 cases being reported against one in the previous week; also in Poona City, which reported 30 cases (23 fatal) against 23 cases in the previous week. In the Kanara District Haliyal Town reported 5 cases (3 fatal) against one in the previous week. Malwad in the Surat District showed 6 cases (4 fatal). Belgaum Town and Cantonment reported 32 cases (15 fatal). The Nasik District was again free, having reported one death only. In the Kolhapur Agency, Sangli and Kurundvad (Junior) States showed 7 cases (all fatal) and 2 cases (one fatal), respectively.

Abnormal total mortalities were reported from the following uninfected places in the districts from which reports are received:

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.
Athni	24	7·6
Bagdia	17	5·6
Bhiwndi	27	6·3
Kokak	12	6·6
Nandgad	13	4·6
Rander	19	8·75

The total mortality of the following infected places was also higher than the average, after deducting the plague deaths:—

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.	Plague deaths.
Belgaum	73	22·5	15
Haliyal	14	2	3
Kurla	48	14	3
Poona	321	139·1	23
Thana	52	18·3	2

The following is a summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 18th August:—The total mortality as registered at the cemeteries was 1,979, being an increase of 457 over the figures of the previous week. 20 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious, there were 315 deaths from plague and 740 from cholera, leaving 915 due to ordinary causes, against an average mortality of 582. The increase occurred all over the City, but was especially marked in Dhobi Talav, Kumbharvada and Byculla Sections. There was, however, a distinct decline in the death-rate in the Mahim Section. The total number of inoculations performed during the week was 164, and the total up to the end of the week under report was 199,907. During the period from the 4th to the 18th August 1900 the number of departures exceeded that of arrivals by 7,2 1, leaving the estimated population of the town at about 578,200.

The figures for Plague attacks, deaths and total mortality are compared below.

	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total mortality.
Week ending 19th August	76	73	621
Do 28th July	90	71	1165
Do 4th August	77	44	1483
Do 11th "	49	55	1522
Do 18th "	103	58	1979

42 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 16 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 8 and 9, respectively.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 28th August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 27th, 19 feet against 15 feet 4 4-5 inches on same date last year. No rain during week. Kharif cultivation in "barani" tracts continues. Standing crops thriving. Agricultural stock in fair condition in all talukas except Karachi. Price of wheat at Karachi 8, of jowari 10, of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 23 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif crops prospering and rabi ploughing commenced in three talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat 12½ of rice 9 and of bajri 13 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif crops flourishing. Cattle in fair condition in nine talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 9 to 12, of bajri from 9 to 11 and of jowari from 9 to 14 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 3 annas to 14 annas and of green karbi from 3 annas to 8 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Irrigation of land for rabi commenced. Crops suffering owing to deficiency of water in Shahdadpur taluka. Til crops in Jacobabad taluka and til and jowari crops in Kandkot injured by insects. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers 5 chataks and of wheat 10 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of dry karbi stationary.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Kharif sowings nearly completed in Nara Valley. Young crops in desert thriving. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 25th August 1900).—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 95 cents at Gogha, minimum 49 cents at Viramgam; for season maximum 23 inches 30 cents at Parantij, minimum 13 inches 14 cents at Ahmedabad. Sowing of jowari, cotton and other crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 8 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 40 tolas, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers, and of dry grass, jowari or karbi 25 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 6 cents at Jhalod, minimum 1 inch 79 cents, at Halol; for season maximum 21 inches 63 cents at Godhra, minimum 16 inches 62 cents at Jhalod. Condition of standing crops good. Condition of cattle improving. Average price of bajri 6 1-2 and of maize 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 27th August 1900).—Rain during week 1 inch 85 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 3 inches 12 cents at Nadiad, minimum 1 inch 58 cents at Mehmadabad; for season 18 inches 88 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 28 inches 6 cents at Borsad, minimum 11 inches 75 cents at Kapadvanj. Sowing of bajri and transplantation of rice and bavto in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Green grass available. Average price of wheat 7 5-12 of rice 8 3-14, of bajri 7 1-2, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 1 inch 11 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 1 inch 31 cents, minimum 60 cents at Jambusar; for season 21 inches 41 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 23 inches 71 cents at A'mod, minimum 18 inches 70 cents at Jambusar. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of paddy, bajri and cotton in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Surat.—Rain during week generally throughout the district, 1 inch 72 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Bardi, minimum 83 cents at Jalalpor; for season 31 inches 22 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 83 inches 60 cents at Pardi minimum 20 inches 80 cents at Olpad. Transplantation of rice plants completed in all talukas except Mandvi, where sowing operations are in progress. Weeding in progress in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. Jowari crops slightly damaged by heavy rain in parts of Chikhli taluka. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Price of wheat 6 seers 11 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 8 seers 5 chataks, of rice 1st sort 7 seers 6 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 11 chataks, and of tur-dal 7 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Average price of dry grass Rs. 2-8-0 and of karbi Rs. 6-0-0 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, total of week 7·18 inches; total to date 60·60 inches, being 3·45 inches above average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 22nd, 23rd, 27th and 28th, and 1° warm on 24th and 26th; temperature normal on 25th. Vapour in air excessive thro

they are withering for want of rain. More rain needed in Hubli, Kalghatgi and Ron talukas. Water supply deficient at one station and fodder supply at four stations. Condition of cattle good except in Nargund petha where fodder supply is in sufficient in some villages. Prices of staple food-grains and kharbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week, maximum 7 inches 82 cents at Karwar, minimum 48 cents at Halliyal. Rice and other crops in good condition. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 18 and of ragi 26lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass one rupee per maund.

Rajkot—Rain during week 72 cents and for season 36 inches 41 cents. Weather cloudy. Sowing operations in progress. Condition of cattle improving. Average price of wheat 7 seers 50 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 21 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 51 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 16 tolas per rupee. Price of fodder falling.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 78 cents. Weather hot and cloudy. Prices of bajri and jowari 9 seers each per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 98 cents and for season 24 inches 6 cents. Sowing operations still continue in some parts. Young crops washed away in parts of Bareda and Navsari divisions owing to excessive rain, and sowing operations resumed. Young crops in good condition elsewhere. Sufficient green grass available, and condition of cattle improving. Price of bajri 15, of jowari 17, of wheat 10, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per rupee.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

First General Memorandum on the prospects of the Cotton crop of the season 1900 :—

The rains came late and sowings therefore much deferred. In Madras they had hardly begun at the date of report, and in Bombay sowings for the early cotton crop in the Deccan were still in progress. In the Central Provinces and Berar the sowings made after the first few showers, which were followed by a prolonged break, came to nothing, and resowings were made. These, however, were made in very favourable conditions, and from all the provinces the crop is reported to be thriving. If the season continues to be as good during the present and the next months as it has so far been, there will be an excellent crop to pick. The area sown is on the whole rather smaller than the average, owing partly to the delay in the arrival of the monsoon and to the desire of the cultivators in Bombay to put a larger breadth of land under food-grains.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs : In the Punjab the area sown is estimated at 997,300 acres, which is slightly less than the area estimated in the final forecast of last year. The decline is due to the delayed arrival of the monsoon. The result of the crop depends on the rains in August and September. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain in most places came late and it was unevenly distributed. In districts in which there are canals, cotton was sown in good time with the aid of irrigation, and weeding operations have been properly carried out. Elsewhere sowings were greatly belated, and the crop is now being weeded. Prospects are so far good, and favourable rain during August and September should ensure the success of the crop. Owing to the lateness of the rainy season, the area under cotton this year is estimated to be about 10 per cent. smaller than the normal area.

In the Central Provinces sowings were successfully effected in most districts on a larger area than that of last year. Germination has been generally good, but some resowing was necessary in parts. The resowings have everywhere germinated well. In Nimar insects were injuring the plants, but the recent rain has caused them to disappear. At the present time the prospects of the standing crops are excellent, and they promise a full yield.

In Berar the estimated area sown is 1,004,110 acres, which is about the area reported at this period last year, though between 5 and 6 per cent below the normal area. The break of the monsoon rains was unusually deferred, and sowings were late in most districts. Where early sowings were attempted after the first showers the crop withered and the area had to be resown. The present condition of the crop is decidedly good throughout the province, the rainfall having been timely and sufficient. During the last few days some damage has been caused in the Akola district by excessively heavy rain and floods. The report from Bombay applies only to the early districts of the Deccan, and the information is incomplete. It is reported that there are about 600,000 acres, or nearly two-thirds of the average at this period, in Khandesh which usually has 90 per cent of the Deccan cotton crop. The early rains were deficient and prevented further sowings. In the Southern Deccan sowings still continue. The high price of seed, and the increased attention given to food-crops, have also contributed to the decrease in the area in places. The rain in July was fully satisfactory and the young crops are progressing well.

In Madras the report contains no information later than the end of July. As usual sowings had scarcely commenced, and, owing to a much smaller area than usual having been sown in Coimbatore (Salems), the total is less even than usual. The shortage in that district is attributed to the conditions of the season. Such crop as has been sown is in fair condition, and sowings were reported to be proceeding actively in the districts where Northerns and Westerns are produced. The area sown was about 51,000 acres, which is 25 per cent smaller than the average, but the area is only a fraction of what will be placed under cotton in Madras when the sowings are completed.

In Burma the area sown in the principal cotton-growing districts in the Upper Province is estimated at 153,409 acres, this area being about 3 per cent larger than that sown last year.

SUGARCANE.

First General Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Season 1900.

In Bengal and the Punjab the area sown was in consequence of the late arrival of the rains, not quite as large as the acreage of last year. In the North-Western Provinces a full average area has been placed under the plant. Last year's crop, however, was very poor in all these provinces, while this year the prospects are very encouraging. They depend, however, now on the monsoon conditions to the end of September. If these should continue to be as favourable as they have been since the beginning of July the crop of sugar will be at least up to the average.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs : In Bengal on the whole the season has been comparatively dry, and although the crop has not yet suffered much anywhere for want of moisture, the outturn will greatly depend on the monsoon conditions during August and September. The area under cane is reported to be 891,100 acres, a decrease of 11,700 acres on the area finally reported last year. The decrease is accounted for by the unfavourable conditions which have prevailed in Palamau. It is estimated, subject to the conditions of the season to the end of next month, that a yield of 95 per cent of a normal crop may be expected, or even a normal outturn if conditions should continue to be favourable.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to the high prices of raw sugar and the opportune rainfall in February and March, when the crop was put in the ground, a full normal area was placed under cane. The crop is reported to have germinated well; and although it received slight injury in places from hot winds and afterwards from insufficiency of water caused by the late arrival of the rains it is reported to be doing very well almost everywhere, and is at present estimated at 90 per cent of the normal compared with 62 per cent estimated for the province in the final forecast of 1899-1900. The monsoon rains have been unusually capricious ; and the continuance of the present good conditions is dependent on the continuance of good rain in August and September.

In the Punjab the area sown with cane is reported to be 339,900 acres, which is 7 per cent less than the area finally reported last year. The crop then, however, became an almost complete failure. This year it is, so far, in good condition.

SURAT FANCY FAIR.

The following subscriptions to the Surat Fancy Fair Fund are acknowledged with thanks from

	Rs.	a.
Sha Kesrichand Bhanabhai	31	0
Mrs Rand	30	0
Mr Dayabhai Tapidas Vrijdas	100	0
Through Mrs Ali Akbar	150	0
Through Mrs W O Alcock	15	0
Miss Moxon	5	0
Mrs Cowie	15	0
Mr Naginlal Vonilal Desai	10	0
Through Miss S Katraji	112	8
Mr S N Pandit	100	0
Mr Bhagwandas Dalal	10	0
Through Mr B N Vakil	6	0
Mr Afeehand V Manfas	10	0
Thaough Khan Bahadur Furzullakhan	5	0
Mr Balkisandas B Kaji	25	0
Mr Surjorji Sorabji Goarej	25	0
The Sachin Boys	5	0
Messrs L P Adalji and K M Dave	25	0
Mr Daudbhai Mcosabhai	50	0
Mr Ishawardas J Store	25	0
Mr E D Talati	75	0
Mr P Somasundram Chothar	15	0
Mr J M Nelson Barrett	20	0
Mr C E M Barrett	20	0
Previous Total	7768	0
Total... Rs.	8653	8

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st August.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 8th August 1899, granting Messrs. Shapoorji Burjorji Fraser & Co. a lease of a plot of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate for the purpose of erecting an Ice Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000, inclusive of machinery, for a term of 50 years only without any renewal. Read letter from Messrs Shapurji Burjorji Fraser & Co., dated 17th July, saying that they intend to spend considerably more on the buildings than the sum mentioned in their application for lease, that the outlay will probably now be Rs. 50,000 for buildings alone and Rs. 1,20,000 for machinery, and requesting that the term of the lease granted them should be 50 years with a renewal.

Resolution—As a better class of buildings is now provided for, a renewal of the lease for a period of 49 years may be allowed.

Submitted memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 21st July 1900, forwarding, the circular letter received by him and which has been addressed to the various Shipping, Banking and Mercantile firms in Bombay by the Surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, bringing to notice the necessity of establishing a good system of nursing for the efficient working of that Institution, and asking for assistance from the various companies who seek gratuitous aid for their native employes. The surgeon in charge of the hospital intends to entertain three nurses on a salary of Rs 60 per mensem each and to provide free quarters in the precincts of the hospital which would cost Rs. 400.

Read minutes of members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee saying that the Trustees are interested on the part of the Shipping in helping to provide for the welfare of native sailors, that a contribution from Port Funds is admissible under the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, Section 36, sub-section 5, clause (d), and that the principle adopted in calculating the amount in the case of the contribution made to the Nursing Fund of the St. George's Hospital, *vide* the Trustees' Resolution above referred to, may be made applicable to this case also, and recommending the Trustees in accordance with that principle to subscribe Rs. 200 per annum to the Nursing Fund, and to make a donation of Rs.100 towards the erection of the quarters considering that there are sure to be unforeseen expenses in connection therewith.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table : —

Revenue collections for 1900-1901 as compared with those of 1899-1900 : —

—	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
For August—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 16th Aug 1900	76,249	1,31,278	6,017	...	2,13,544
From 1st to 16th Aug 1899	71,515	1,09,305	9,209	337	1,90,366
	E 4,734	*E* 21,972	*L* 3,192	*L* 337	*E* 23,178
Excess or Less in previous months.	*E* 63,701	*L* 68,743	*E* 3,569	*E* 1,035	*L* 408
Total Excess or Less to 16th Aug 1900	*E* 68,435	*L* 46,771	*E* 377	*E* 729	*E* 22,770

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Aug. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 17th Aug. 1900.	For week ending 17th Aug. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 17th Aug. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	410	21	361
,, out of ,,	16	410	12	372
,, transported	11	270	4	251
,, attended to	3	38	...	21
,, warped ...	1	29	...	24

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

LAKHSMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Dwarkada's Dharamsey presiding. The following was the directors report :—

Gentlemen, your directors beg to submit to you their report and the audited accounts of the company for its first working year ended on the 31st of December, 1899. It will be seen from the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account that the operations of your mills' first working year have resulted in a profit of rupees 29,941-9-9. Taking into consideration the adverse state of mill industry in this country, owing to the great rise in the price of cotton, and the absence of demand for yarn at remunerative rates owing to the prevalence of famis consequent upon the failure of the rains during the year under report, your Directors trust the above result will be considered satisfactory. Your directors are pleased to inform you that the secretaries, treasurers and agents have voluntarily given up Rupees 11,999-10-0 out of their commission and the amount disposable therefore comes up to Rupees 41,941-3-9. Your directors deem it advisable in the best interest of the Company to carry forward the above amount, viz., Rupees 41,941-3-9 to next year's account. The mill buildings and machinery of your mill and the stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., at your mill at Sholapur and elsewhere have been insured for Rupees 22,84,000. Your directors regret to state that Mr. Vassanji, Manji, one of your directors, has resigned his seat at the Board. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Damodar Lakhmidas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report and the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account were adopted. Two of the directors Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Damodar Lakhmidas, who retired by rotation, were reelected for the current year. The same auditors were appointed and their remunerations were fixed at Rs. 100 each.

NEW FRENCH PRESS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort. Mr. F. W. Bickel, presided. The following directors' report was taken as read :—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders their annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1900. The crop in the Khamgaon district was complete failure and the total pressings there only reached the paltry figure of 5,243 bales. The directors therefore decided to close your factory in December last in order to reduce expenses as much as possible. It is needless to say that the Khamgaon accounts show a loss, but the same has been counter-balanced by a fair income from your Mooltan branch. Including a balance of Rs. 237 14-7 brought forward the total result of the year is a net profit of Rs. 4,881-9-2, which under the circumstances must be considered satisfactory. From the above sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 15. per share, free of income tax, equal to 3 per cent. on the capital, which will absorb Rs. 4,500-0-0 ; and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 381-9-2 ; to new year's profit and loss account. Rs. 4,881-9-2. The directors record with regret the death of Mr. Bezonjee Palonjee, which took place a month ago. The deceased gentleman had served on the board of the company for many years. Mr. W. R. Hamilton has been elected to fill the vacancy and you are now asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. Munjee Nathoobhoy having left Bombay for 6 months, Mr. H. Yehlinger has been elected to fill his place during his absence, which appointment you are also requested to confirm. Mr. Munji Nathoobhoy retires by rotation from the board but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engines and small machinery are insured for Rs. 1,14,500.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of income-tax was declared. The appointments made by the board of Mr. W. R. Hamilton and Mr. H. Uehlinger, as directors, were confirmed. Mr. Munji Nathoobhoy who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the Company. The auditor was reappointed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying in the Bombay General Post Office :—

Baronian L S
Iplicjian
Boyd, W H
Chandri Maula Bakah
Crary W P
Daidanik Lowa
Dawson W J
Gibson J
Gillam Miss
Hillbrandt Axel
Hilton A
Jancourt Blanche Mrs
Lacoste Albert
Luke R G
Moore E F
Mosbacher B L
Newmann Richard
Pinto J F
Reen BZ
Romanoff B
Smith P J
Stonge M E Miss
Sukardas Narandjandas
Taylor D
Travis H
Ma
en Miss

PRESENTATION TO A BENI-ISRAEL BENEFACTOR.

On Wednesday evening at the Israelite School at Mazagon, an interesting function was performed in connection with the presentation of an Address to Mr. Haeem Samuel Kehimker and the unveiling of his portrait, in recognition of his life-long services to this institution, in which hundreds of boys and girls belonging to this community receive their education. The upper and lower Halls were beautifully decorated. Hundreds of ladies, and gentlemen were present to witness the ceremony, the Honourable Mr. Silas M. Moses, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., presiding on the occasion. An account of the founding of the institution and its history during the last twenty years given by a member of the community.

The honourable chairman addressed the assembly. He said addressing Mr. Samuel :—"I have two very pleasing duties to perfom, that is to unveil your portrait and to present you, Mr. Haeem Samuel with a 'Souvenir' subscribed to by your friends and your pupils in grateful token of admiration for your long laborious, and disinterested services rendered to the cause of Education generally amongst your Beni-Israel Community and particularly for the watchful care and attention you paid to this school from its infancy to the present day. Continuing he said—Gentlemen, I have known Mr. Haeem Samuel for over twenty years, and I can confidently say that I have never met with a more conscientious, unselfish and hard-working man. I have watched the keen interest he has always evinced in promoting the best interests of this institution. He has reared it, fought its battle and brought it to this state of perfection, single handed. All this to him was a labour of love, for which he received no remuneration whatever. Though he has met with severe affliction and family bereavements yet undaunted he never neglected his duties towards the school. By cultivating mental, physical and religious education amongst the Beni-Israel youths ; he has raised the status of the community—most of the pupils of this school are now engaged in lucrative employments in various offices whilst some are engaged as medical practitioners. This school has also produced some very clever young ladies as you have witnessed by the musical treat which they gave us this evining, and who, I am sure, will in due course, make their husbands' homes happy by their intelligence and accomplishments. Gentlemen, until the publication of the book by Mr. Haeem Samuel, the history of the Beni-Israel, we had but an imperfect knowledge as to their antecedents ; whence they came to India &c. We are now much enlightened on the subject. The development of their faculties by means of education has brought into prominence their ancient and inherent qualities ; and I venture to say that they are now capable of holding their own against any section of the Bombay community. He has acted the part of the proverbial eagle which always carried his children under his wings to a place of safety. This school as you are aware, was hunted from place to place by the ever increasing demands of the land lords, wanting more rent and Mr. Haeem Samuel bore all these inconveniences most patiently, but at the same time, set to work most assiduously in collecting subscriptions both here and in Europe; he had at last the satisfaction of seeing his long cherished desires accomplished, by acquiring this property. I must acknowledge, that it was greatly due to the munificence of the Anglo Jewish Association. You all remember the opening ceremony which was gracefully performed last year by H. E. Lord Sandhurst. I trust that this building will remain a lasting monument of the good deeds of Mr. Haeem Samuel. You will permit me, sir, to conclude this speech with the words which I think applies very appropriately in your case, "The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel." May you live long, and be blest with health, vigour and strength to prosecute the good and pious work which you have in hand. (Loud and continuous cheers.)

The Address was then read. It was as follows :—To Haeem Samuel Kehimkar, Esq., Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer, Israelite School Committee. Sir,—We beg to take this opportunity to present you with a Memorial in token of the high estimation and gratitude with which we contemplate your services in connection with the Israelite School. Great and valuable as your services have been, we are afraid that any fitting mention we may endeavour to make regarding them will fall considerably short of their intrinsic worth. But you may rest assured, Sir, that the potent influence of your work will endure long, and that a similar spirit will continue to animate the efforts of those who are connected with the Institution. That you have conferred a lasting benefit upon your community by educating their youth ; that you have with dignified calmness disregarded their aspersions ; that you have zealously worked, at the sacrifice of time and money, for their amelioration ; that you have elevated them from darkness and ignorance to light and refinement : all these, the salient features of your work, speak volumes for your large-heartedness and just appreciation of that highest ideal of reward which lies in the patient and persevering performance of one's duty itself. The present site of the School building, the existing prestige of the Institution in point of instruction, literary, moral and religious, are entirely due to your active exertions in the matter. In commemoration of your valuable services to the Institution, we beg to present you, Sir, with a ring as a Souvenir of the high esteem in which we hold you, and the deep gratitude we bear towards you. In conclusion, we beg to assure you of our conviction that, when you retire from the work of labour in which you are now engaged, the spirit of your work will abide, and will years after, shining like a bright star through the vista of departed time, form the best tradition of the Israelite School, and constitute as well its "genius loci." Signed—Samuel S, Penkar, L. C, E., President, Ezekiel Solomon Penkar. Subedar Bahadur, Reuben Samuel Abraham, S. Solomon, Managing Committee, Solomon Samson Secretary and Treasurer.

Before the reading of the Address and the several speeches, including one by Mr. N. V. Gokhale B.A. LL. B., and at intervals the Misses Reuben and Mr. J. DeSouza, enlivened the assembly by executing several airs on the piano and the violin.

The Hon. Mr. Moses then unveiled the portrait of Mr. Haeem Samuel, and put on his finger a valuable ruby ring. The portrait is the work of a former pupil of this Institution and is life-like.

Mr. Haeem Samuel then replied as follows :—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel myself highly indebted to you for the great honour that you have done me this evening. In fact I have done nothing worthy of so great an honour at your hands. However, whatever is attributed to me by you to deserve it, has been done by me not for the sake of any temporal honours, title and demonstrations, but for duty's sake alone. You see that the Israelite School since I have been connected with it, has risen to the full academical standard with a magnificent building and spacious play ground of its own ; but ladies and gentlemen all this is due not to my own labours alone but it is mainly due to the philanthropic and generous support that I have been receiving from time to time from that august body of London, I mean, the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Bombay Government, the Sassoon family and several others interested in the education of the backward communities of India. And it will be sheer ingratitude on my part, if I fail to tender my sincere thanks to all of them, and especially to Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, the able and philanthropic president of the Anglo-Jewish Association of London ; but for whose generous support and hearty sympathy I would not have been able to do half of what has been fathered upon me by you on this occasion. Ladies and gentlemen, the greatest ambition of my life is to see a permanent school Fund and a workshop attached to the School. The Israelite School has reached its twentieth year and it is no more in its infancy now. It must needs now stand on its own legs and I greatly feel its inability to support itself. However, I am glad to acquaint you with the fact that a beginning has already been made in this direction by a start given to it by the late Bai Hannabai Ezekiel Bhorupkar, who has left a handsome legacy for the Israelite School Endowment Fund. As to my students I am extremely gratified to see them following in the footsteps of their elders and making good the sound religious and secular education that has been imparted to them in the school. In conclusion allow me to sincerely thank you once more, ladies and gentlemen, for the kindness you have shown me in doing this honour, and I promise to continue, so long as God spares me to do my duty to my brethern with renewed spirit and a still more cheerful heart. (Cheers.)

Several ladies and gentlemen then shook hands with Mr. Haeem Samuel and congratulated him on the success that he had achieved in founding and rearing this benevolent institution. The assembly then broke up, the Hon. Chairman, and ladies having been previously garlanded at the hands of the Misses Rubens.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
COWAN & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Referring to the last two sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : As this was a budget meeting, various matters of importance relating to the Presidency were brought forward and discussed by the Hon'ble members. A unanimous voice of regret was raised at the great and irreparable loss that the Government and the Presidency have sustained by the death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, and a reference was made in appropriate and feeling terms to the deceased Councillor by the different speakers. A greater part of the discussion was naturally occupied with the Famine policy of Government ; and many of the questions put by the Honourable members also referred to this matter.

The "Indian Spectator" observes : The non-official members of the Legislative Council must have found it no easy task to criticise the statement of the finances of this Presidency, presented to them on Friday, by the Hon. Mr. Monteath, in the place of the late Mr. Nugent. The Bombay Financial statement has become a perpetual hallelujah to the generosity of the Government of India. Each year the notes have been growing louder and louder. But in previous years, the song of praise was not so unqualified. This year, however, no phrase of discontent mars the broad stream of eulogistic gratitude. One cannot help thinking that it would be far better to give up enacting this annual farce of financial decentralization. The thing is a shadow, a make-believe. Let there be one Budget for the whole country, and let us at least save all that it costs us to keep up this mockery of a noble ideal.

The "Native Opinion" writers : The annual budget has been brought and discussed before the Provincial Council. The tale is not a very exhilarating one and in all ways it exhibited a very sorry condition of affairs. There is no doubt comfort in the fact that the Bombay Government do mean to stand by the people in the dire calamity which has visited them and all officers of Government are fighting manfully the battle against plague, cholera, and famine.

JUDICIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" hopes Lord Northcote will recognise the importance of appointing a Judicial Member on his Council and of removing a grievance, of which the public and the Press have complained so much. Our contemporary adds : Now as by the sad death of the late Mr. Nugent a vacancy has occurred in the Council, public interest has revived in this matter. For the present Mr. Monteith has been appointed temporarily. It would be well if the vacancy that is created be filled by a member of the Judical Service in this Presidency. This can be conveniently arranged by giving Sir Charles Ollivant the charge of the Revenue department, and appointing in his place one of the Civilian Judges who may have a claim to the post by way of merit and seniority. At the time when Mr. Justice Jardine resigned much had been said of the great importance of having a man trained in the judicial service in the Council, and we need not repeat it here. Sufficient amount of important judicial work is brought before the Council to require the services of a man properly trained in the judicial line.

MR. MACLEAN AS A FREE LANCE.

In the opinion of the "Rast Goftar." Mr. Maclean could not resist the temptation of playing his characteristic roll of a free lance at the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons. The "Rast Goftar" states :—He (Mr. Maclean) scored a very good point against Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Michael Hicks Beach when he pointed out that the comparison between India and the United Kingdom failed for the reason that the latter is so much richer, and felt so much less the pressure of taxation. Never does an English statesman appear at a greater disadvantage than when, in trying to give more force and weight to his assertions, he indulges in such fallacies as Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Michael Hicks Beach subscribed to when comparing India with England. Lord Curzon, said Mr. Maclean, had scoured the earth for charity, on behalf of India, but he had never come to England which had a better right to contribute than any other country and possessed the best means, because, he thought, the noble lord had received a hint from her Majesty's Government that such an appeal was not desired.

The "Gujerati" remarks : Mr. Maclean followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech which was marked with a fearlessness and candour all his own. Most people will agree with him in his view that if Lord Curzon who "had scoured the world in the hope of getting charity had never appealed to Her Majesty's Government," he had perhaps received a hint from Her Majesty's Government that an application of that kind was not desired. If there was no hint, His Excellency has evidently seen the trend of opinion amongst the members of the British cabinet. Mr. Maclean told the House what the heavy mortality from cholera really meant in famine-stricken districts and reechoed the general opinion in this country with regard to acceptance by British Government of the gift of 20 lakhs by the Maharajah of Gwalior at the present moment. His remarks on the land revenue question were very valuable. It was the only straight forward and really fearless speech which avoided all hypocrisy and went to the root of the whole siuation in India.

THE METHODS OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Indu Prakash" is of opinion that the methods of the Improvemen Trust need improvement. Our contemporary remarks : We trust that the labours of the committee appointed by the Corporation at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta to approach Government with definite recommendations calculated to place on a cordial basis the relations between the City Improvement Trust and the Corporation, will not only secure this eminently desirable end but also tend to inspire greator confidence in the people as to the practical utility and economical soundness of the grand schemes which the Trust has taken or is about to take up in hand. There are indeed strong reasons why the general public should be sceptical on various points,—reasons which still exist almost intact in spite of the gracious concession to throw open to the public to a limited extent the deliberations of the Trust, for which we have to thank in the main the acting Chairman.

AN IMPERIAL FAMINE GRANT FOR INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar" publishes extracts from leading English journals on the debate in the House of Commons on the question of the British Exchequer making a grant for the relief of famine-stricken Indians, and remarks : It is satisfactory to note that, from the "Times" downwards, journals of all shades of opinion and politics are, with but few exceptions, agreed that it was both necessary and expedient on economic as well as on imperial considerations that this grant had been made. The views expressed speak for themselves, and comment is unnecessary beyond a due acknowledgement, on behalf of India, of the kindly and sympathetic feelings which have prompted these expressions of what might be regarded as the prevailing sentiments of the British nation in this hour of our sore trial and need. Two facts which are deducible from these extracts are noteworthy. The first is that the refusal to make the grant is not so much an act of the Secretary of State for India as that of the whole cabinet. The second remarkable point in the criticism of the British press is that it seems to have been felt that, in the course of the debate on the Budget in the Viceroy's Council in March last, no stress was laid on the desirability of obtaining such a grant.

LORD SANDHURST SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar" says : Lord Sandhurst, after his return to England, has given more than one proof of his sympathetic interest in Indian affairs, particularly of his solicitude for the many millions affected by the present visitation. On more than one occasion he has urged the authorities to give what special facilities they can towards helping the ryot to resume his normal occupation ; and has made what efforts he could to obtain further sums for the famine fund. Last month his lordship was good enough to address a meeting at Bradford, called specially to consider the famine. He is reported to have given a vivid picture of the miseries suffered by the people of this country during the successive visitations of plague and famine, and to have made an earnest appeal to his hearers to aid Government in combating their ravages.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR.

Many of the vernacular journals regret the fate that has befallen the Maharaja of Bharatpur, but have little sympathy to spare for him. The "Indu Prakash" observes : He has been held guilty of having culminated a career of exceptional dissipation with a deliberate murder of one of his own faithful attendants. We are bound to take the facts to be true, and in the light of them it is impossible to suggest any other course than the deposition and close surveilance, decided upon by the Government of India. Lord Curzon is to be discovered rather in the leniency of the punishment than in the punishment itself, and the subjects of the State have to be congratulated upon escaping only with the substitution of an infant Prince in lieu of his vicious father, without any diminution of the rights and privileges of the "gadi." Let our Chiefs and Princes beware.

The "Gujerati" writes :—It is morally certain that the extreme step of deposing the Maharajah of Bharatpur was taken after full consideration by the Government of India. Lord Curzon has shown by his conduct of affairs that he has a heart which can feel pity and a head which can readily discriminate between right and wrong, and that he can give effect to his convictions with firmness and courage. The antecedents of the deposed ruler do not dispose us in his favour.

The "Indian Spectators states : The statement published by the Government of India, regarding the deposition of the Maharaja of Bhartpore is full, clear, and convincing. It tells us how the late Maharaja desired to set aside the claims to succession of his eldelt son, on account of his intemperance and vice : how he was over-ruled by the Government acting on the advice of the Political Agent ; how, in a few years after his accession to the "gad" the present Maharaja gave evidence of persistence in his old habits ; how he was superseded in the administration by the Dewan, and how, in June last, while at Mount Abu, he killed his faithful bodyservant in a fit of passion. The action of the Government is thus placed in the full light of day, and, we venture to think that, on the face of it, it is such as should meet with the approval of public opinion throughout the country.

The "Native Opinion" says : It seems the Imperial Government have had their patience exhausted by the wild pranks of this Potentate and his doings as reported have been such as to tax to the utmost the forbearence of any thoughtful statesman. Ever since the death of his father he has conducted himself in a manner which was to say the least unbecoming in a ruler. And yet the British Government true to their declared policy put up with him for some time.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Mr. John E. Laidlay—who, I am told, has been playing in great form of late—indeed, in style quite reminiscent of his best days, when, with the probable exception of Mr. John Ball, jun., he was the amateur most to be feared in all manner of competitions—had to give way in the autumn meeting—by the way, it seems somewhat early to hold autumn meetings when other clubs have not yet concluded their summer gatherings—of the new club at North Berwick, to Mr. R. T. Boothby. The latter, with a return of 86, finished two strokes in front of the amateur ex-champion.

These latest additions to the scores returned at North Berwick only confirm an opinion I have always held, that North Berwick is the most difficult course in the Kingdom on which to return a good score, at least in a medal competition. Of the actual length of the course I am not aware, but I should not be surprised to learn that in actual length it is shorter than St. Andrews. But compare the scores registered in the competitions of the New Club and the Tantallon Club with those returned in connection with the Royal and Ancient and St. Andrews Clubs, and a very wide disparity will be found. Of course the golfers playing for the medals of the Royal and Ancient Club are in point of calibre of superior merit to those found in any club in the world, but this hardly accounts for the difference in the scoring, as the Tantallon Club in particular have a wealth of good players, and can turn out a team of great strength, as the Royal Liverpool Club have found out in the past.

For my own part, I think that the chief difficulty in returning a good score at North Berwick lies in the lack of what may be termed "three-stroke" holes. The "Redan" is the only one which can lay any claim to this distinction and it must be acknowledged that it is a very difficult hole to accomplish in three. In fact, a fairly strong head wind will put it out of reach from the tee, and a little bad fortune under these conditions will readily necessitate five or six strokes to the hole. Again, there are a certain number of greens which by their length, should be easy 4's, but the awkward nature of the approach makes them difficult to attain in that number, and the high scores invariably returned in medal competitions are probably mainly due to the difficulty of the approach—a difficulty which may be termed a legacy of the old course, which was chiefly remarkable for its trickiness.

The summer meeting of the Lytham and St. Annes Club, which commenced on Saturday, was robbed of a great deal of its interest owing to the absence of Mr. John Ball, jun. The scratch trophy, the "Silver Iron," fell an easy prey to Mr. Hilton, who, with two rounds of 80 and 76—156, finished twelve strokes in front of Messrs. Mac Beth and G. F. Smith, who tied for second position with 168. In the handicap results Dr. R. Hunt—a name not unknown in the world of Rugby football—easily secured first place with 85, less 7—78. It was far from being an easy day for play, for a strong north-west wind and a bright light prevailed, and the low average standard of the scoring says a great deal in favour of the condition of the links, which was excellent. In fact, I never remember the St. Annes green being in better condition at this time of the year.

The play in the monthly meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club, held on Saturday at Hoylake, was seriously interfered with by the strong north-west wind which prevailed. Mr. A. C. Blain, who on his recent performances must be considered the most consistent of the ever-increasing band of scratch players, returned the best gross score of 85, and also tied for the best net return. As, however, Mr. Blain had previously recorded a win in for the optional, this in consequence fell to Mr. J. Graham, with 90, less 11—85. The green is already giving evidence of the benefits derived from Friday's torrential downpour, and with average conditions the course should be in excellent order for the rest of the year.

I certainly did not anticipate when I penned a few remarks a week or so ago apropos of the recent lack of success on the part of Sandy Herd in comparison with his doughty deeds of a year or two back that the notes would provoke a species of semi-official communication from a member of the Leeds Club explaining the position of the Huddersfield man at the conclusion of the eighteenth hole, I may state that any remarks I may have made were not based on the particular match in question—a conclusion which the "Glasgow Evening News" seems to have jumped—but to a period of over two years, during which Herd has certainly not been so consistently successful as he was in 1894-1895-1896, and even in lacar seasons. He is still a great golfer, but to imagine that Herd now plays as consistently as in the period mentioned is to pay but a poor compliment to the popular Huddersfield professional. In the old days, in nearly every competition—the championship included—Herd was the favourite, and the present position of affairs either means that other players—notably Vardon, Braid, and Taylor—have improved or that Herd is not quite so consistent, as he was. With my knowledge of Herd's play I am rather inclined to the latter conclusion. I hope to return to this subject next week.

Miss Adair has been improving her knowledge of the Scottish links, and has been playing some interesting matches over the classic green at St. Andrews. A 36-hole game with Tom Morris ended in a one-hole victory for the veteran, an eminently satisfactory and appropriate result. Miss Adair next attempted the task of tackling another first-class player on a first-class links, with an allowance of half a stroke a hole, and once more failed, Andrew Kirkaldy proving too much for the lady champion with this allowance—a concession which in my opinion was somewhat limited, even for the best of lady players. Three extra strokes would probably have resulted in a closer game.

I am sorry to hear the rumour confirmed that the Irish Union have decided to restrict the professional tournament, which has always been a great feature of the Irish Championship meeting, to professionals resident in the Emerald Isle. Even admitting that the two leading players, Taylor and Vardon, are away in the land of Stars and Stripes, and excellent entry would undoubtedly have been obtained, and I really think the Irish Union have missed an opportunity of witnessing one of the most interesting competitions ever held in connection with the annual meeting.

The Lytham and St. Annes Club are shortly—to be exact, on the 1st of November—to lose their present ninth hole owing to the railway requiring the ground for a station, in connection with the ever increasing traffic on this portion of the Blackpool route. It may be mentioned that the Club have made very favour

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Duke of Saxe-Coburg was for many reasons the least known of the Queen's children. It was because in his life as a sailor he was compelled to spend a good deal of his time out of England; and as his sailor life began at fourteen, his wanderings were early as well as frequent. There was something also in his personal characteristics which helped to keep him in obscurity. It is not generally realised, but it is the fact that all the Royal Family are by nature very shy. Not even their long training in bearing the stare of the public and in taking a prominent part in great functions has succeeded in altogether curing this distressing tendency. The Duke of Edinburgh had this shyness in a remarkable degree, and his life on board ship probably helped to intensify it.

I saw him once in one of the dining rooms of the House of Commons, says Mr. T. P O'Connor, he had been brought there by Sir Henry Fletcher. There was immediately that undercurrent of excitement which always accompanies Royalty; anybody coming into the dining room could see that something unusual had happened. In the midst of it all, and while he was becoming uncomfortably conscious of the stir which his visit was making, and of the keen though politely concealed looks which were being directed towards him, the poor Duke was left all alone.

Sir Henry Fletcher, his host, was called out—I forget if it was by the division bell or some other of the interruptions of Parliamentary life. I never saw a man look more uncomfortable than the Duke in his unfamiliar surroundings. To add to his confusion and to the queerness of the occasion, who should enter the dining-room at that particular moment but Mr. Parnell, at that time in the very height of his unpopularity in this country. Parnell took in thes ituation at a glance; saw its awkwardness, with himself as the popular rebel entering the room where the poor Royalty sat for the moment alone desolate, and embarrassed. But Parnell had great dignity of bearing gentlemanliness and delicacy of feeling; and he gave a slight smile, walked quietly on to the table where he usually sat, and did not even look to the table where the Duke of Edinburgh was seated.

This shyness the the Duke of Edinburgh was aggravated by a certain robust sence and hatred of sham, obsequiousness and flattery. He now and then made enmities by his bluff rejection of toadies,and he also got a reputation for reserve, brusqueness, and even moroseness. It was also a favourite charge against him that he was very parsimonious, and parsimony is a vice peculiarly objectionable to the English people. Every man who lives in the public eye has, I have discovered by this time, two different characters—the character which the public gives him,and his own real character, and I believe the Duke was no exception to the rule.

Those, certainly, who knew the Duke well indignantly denied that he deserved many of the things said against him. After all, a mother's love is a very fair indication of character, and it is no secret that, of all her children, "Affie," as the dead Duke was always called by his family, was the favourite. He was also adored by his father. Indeed, there are few pages in the family life of the Royalties more touching—especially with all our knowledge of all that has since happened—than these, in which the Prince Consort alludes to the early years of his darling second son.

The lad—indeed, he might have been called a child at the time—spent some of his earliest years at Alverbank, near Portsmouth, studying hard for his profession. When the Queen and the Prince Consort returned from their Continental trip in 1858, Sir George Seymour, who first met them brought the news which the Queen herself described as "delightful," that "Affie had passed an excellent examination." The youthful sailor, with all the enthusiasm of boyhood, had gone to report himself on board the Euryalus. But when his parents landed at the private pier, he was there to recive them, and a pretty picture he must have been at that moment, "in his middy's jacket, cap, and dirk, blushing and looking very happy," though, as the anxious mother recorded, he looked "a little pulled down from these three hard days' examination."

The Prince Consort, indeed, was both delighted and surprised at the success of his boy. He specially went himself through the examination papers with which the lad had successfully grappled. The proud father, in fact, was so delighted that he sent the examination papers to Lord Derby, then Prime Minister, with the comment that the boy "had solved the mathematical problems almost without a fault, and did the translation without a dictionary." Lord Derby made a reply at once, courtly and true—a combination one does not always find—that he felt grateful such an examination was not necessary to qualify Her Majesty's Ministers for their offices.

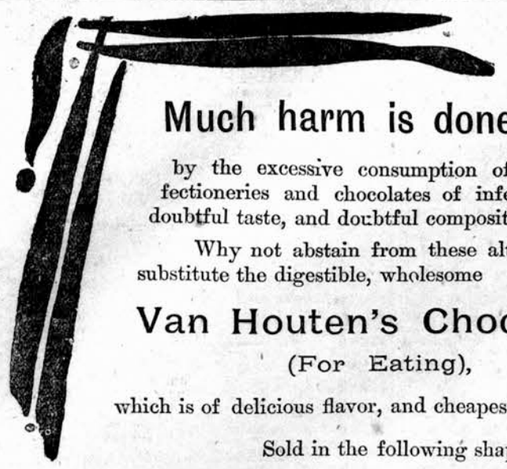
It is a long cry from these days of boyhood and hope to the last scenes in which this life ended. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more solemn or more impressive homily on the vanity of earthly dignities and honours than the story of this life. It is only since the poor man's death that the world has learned anything of the hideous martyrdom of his latest hours on earth. For it is now some months ago since the physicians made the awful discovery that he was stricken with the same terrible disease as his illustrious brother-in-law, and in the same place. This cancer indeed, was in some respects of a more painful form for the tongue was so swollen as to produce almost a sense of suffocation, and for some time the unhappy Duke had to sleep in a sitting posture, and to be fed through a tube.

Indeed, for years the Duke had been running from death, and had gone that weary round of baths, and cures, and changes of scene and air by which poor mortals—especially when they have money enough to travel everywhere—seek to elude the hunter from whom there is no escaping. He went to Kissingen several times, he went to Egypt and the other day he went to Herkulesbad, in Hungary. There he was visited by Professor Schrotter, of Vienna, a great specialist; and that physician was so alarmed that he had the Duke removed to Vienna at once, and there subjected to an examination by all the great specialists of that city. Their verdict was instantaneous and unanimous it was cancer, and death must be an affair of some months—perhaps some weeks, perhaps even some days.

The result of the examination was at once communicated to the Duchess; but as to the Duke himself a very different method was adopted. It is one of the peculiar and, i think, fine distinctions of the Continental as distinguished from the English treatment of the sick and dying, that no communication of the truth is ever made to the patient from cancer. So much is this the case that, a few years ago, the most renowned cancer specialist of Vienna, who was attacked by cancer, never was allowed even to guess at the truth; and though he was examined several times,and every one knew that his disease was cancer, he died actually without knowing it. Such an atrocity as hospitals proclaiming despair by such terms as Cancer Hospital and Hospital for Incurables to those who enter their portals is impossible on the Continent.

The result of this humane and wise reticence was that the Duke entered though the portals of death while he still spoke cheerfully and almost joyfully of continuing to live. He was brought back to Rosenau—that delightful spot where his father was born and spent his early years—that spot to which amid the splendour of his English home he went back so often and so tenderly in memory. There his wife was to receive him, having left England but a few days before. One can fancy all the pathos and tragedy of that meeting, with the husband at the very gates of death, and with the wife knowing this, and yet bound to keep the dreadful secret within her own stricken breast and to smile and cheer while her heart was breaking.

To those who are envious or discontented with their own estate or too unconscious of the inevitable sadness of life, here in this description of the last hours of the son of a great Queen, the son-in-law of a Tsar, and the uncle of an Emperor, is food for reflection. The Duke had been taken round in a bath chair, breathing with such difficulty that he had his mouth wide open always trying to get air. The Duchess parted from him at the Castle door,and went to dinner with Princess Beatrice. The Duke was fed as usual, then took a bath, and was put to bed. Doctor Fiorschutz, his body physician, the only one who could read words from his lips, asked if he was reclining comfortably. The Duke answered cheerfully in the affirmative gasping that he would try to sleep. Then the docter retired and left the patient alone. When he returned, an hour later, he found the Duke still in the same position, but with looks and expression much altered. He applied restoratives, and had the Duchess summoned from the Castle. The Duke breathed painfully for some time longer, and expired without regaining consciousness. Dr. Floel was in readiness to perform an operation on the windpipe, if necessary; but the end came so soon that there was no time for it. He is well out of it all.



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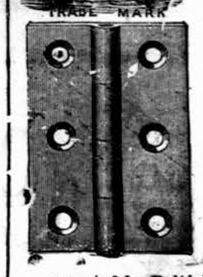

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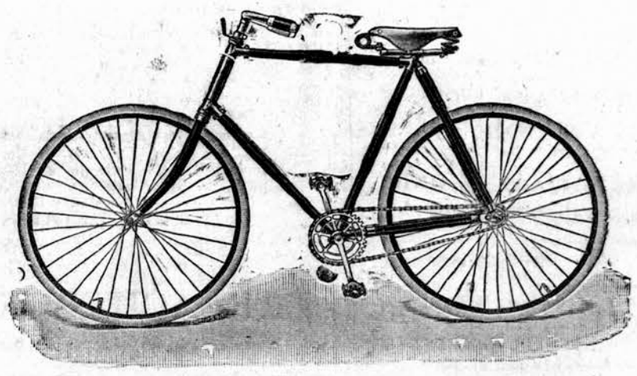

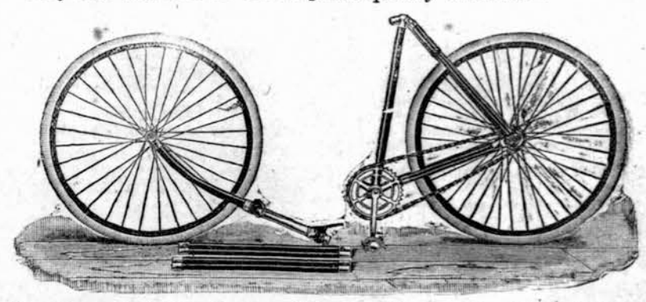

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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